



ANNUAL REPORTS

BY

THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON, M.D., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health,

AND

THE COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS

FOR

THE YEAR 1933.

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County of Dunbarton: Public Health Department.

LIST OF STAFF.

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER.

THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON, M.D., D.P.H.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER.

EDWARD NEIL REID, M.A., B.Sc., M.B., D.P.H.

COUNTY SANITARY INSPECTORS.

(Eastern Area.)

JOHN D. McKENDRICK.

(Western Area.)

THOMAS ALLAN.

ASSISTANT SANITARY INSPECTORS.

JOHN L. MOWAT.
WILLIAM ARTHUR.
JAMES GREIG.
A. LAWSON RIDDELL.

WILLIAM B. SAMSON.
NEIL MACDONALD.
HUGH C. SLATER.
ARTHUR MILLER.

COUNTY ENGINEER.

D. T. H. MacLENNAN, A.M.I.C.E.

ASSISTANT ENGINEERS.

MALCOLM ROSS.
J. C. MacKENZIE.
ISAAC McB. PARK.

JOHN NICOLSON.
HENRY DONALDSON.
ALLAN J. GERRARD.

INSPECTOR OF WORKS.

ALLAN SCOTT.

COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

JAMES McDOUGALL, M.R.C.V.S.

(Also Veterinary Inspector for certain burghs.)

ASSISTANT VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

ARCHIBALD M. McNIVEN, M.R.C.V.S.

HEALTH VISITORS.

(Eastern Area.)

JANET L. TURNBULL.(1)
CATHERINE GAVIN.(2)
J. CLARA MACBETH.
ISABELLA McCRRICK.
LILY PRIESTNER.*(a)
FRANCES IRELAND.*(a)

(Western Area.)

RACHEL SMITH.(3)
CHRISTINA J. MAITLAND.
ISA. R. MacKENZIE.
RACHEL D. COLVILLE.*(b)

(1) Resigned 15th June, 1933.

(2) Commenced duty 1st June, 1933.

(3) Commenced duty 13th February, 1933.

(a) Burgh of Milngavie.

* District Nurses: employed part time.

(b) Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan.

CLERICAL STAFF.

GEORGE S. BROWNE (Chief Clerk).

AGNES McM. KENNEDY.(1)
JESSIE G. S. SMALL.(1)
JEAN McMILLAN.(1)*
KATHERINE COULTER.(1)†
THOMAS F. McGLASHAN.(1)
JAMES CAMPBELL.(1)
MARION McDONALD.(2)

JOSEPH BAIRD.(3)
ANNIE GRANT.(3)
JEAN McDONALD.(3)
SHEILA CAMPBELL.(3)
ELIZABETH MUIR.(4)
CHRISTINE McGREGOR.(4)

* Died 25th August, 1933.

† Temporary Typist, appointed to Permanent Staff, 2nd October, 1933.

(1) Clerks in Central Office.

(2) Clerk in Veterinary Inspector's Office.

(3) Clerks in Public Health Office, Glasgow.

(4) Clerks in Public Health Office, Alexandria.

COUNTY ANALYSTS.


Messrs. TATLOCK & THOMSON, Bath Street, Glasgow.

The Medical Officer and Assistant Medical Officer are also Tuberculosis Officer and Assistant Tuberculosis Officer respectively.

The School Medical Officers (Dr. M. M. L. CATHELS and Dr. A. D. COWAN) have been appointed Assistant Medical Officers of Health for purposes of administration.

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TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR
SCOTLAND AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL
OF THE COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the County for 1933.

It will be noticed that the form in which the Report is submitted is somewhat altered; this is in order to conform as far as possible to the sequence of sections in the Department's circular letter.

The only noticeable feature of the vital statistics is the steady fall in the birth-rate. From some old records I find that in the year 1885 the birth-rate in the most populous part of the Landward Area was 40. It is now down to 15·3, and the fall is a steady one.

I would direct special attention to the question of water supplies, more especially in the western part of the County. The continuous dry weather in 1933 caused a shortage in many places, and made it evident that the only real solution of the problem is a comprehensive scheme for the whole Western Area linking up the existing special water districts.

The question of Housing required a great deal of attention during the year, but it is gratifying that the number of really bad houses remaining in the Landward Area is now very small. By the end of 1933 this Department had recommended the closure of 1,380 houses as being uninhabitable, while the County Council had built or made provision for 2,111 houses (including 476 houses for ordinary letting) in various areas in the County.

The problem of overcrowding is one which will require to be dealt with next, and it is not easy to see how this is to be overcome in a satisfactory fashion. The initial difficulty seems to be that a privately-owned overcrowded house is at present not controlled in any way by the Local Authority; and the fact that one overcrowded family is removed from a house does not prevent another family, even larger than the first, from moving into that house (often with a view of obtaining a Local Authority house). Thus an endless chain of building to meet a never-ending demand would result. This would seem to point to the necessity for power being given to Local Authorities to limit the number of inmates in houses from which overcrowded families are taken.

The Veterinary Inspector's Annual Report is included in this volume and also a report by the County Engineer on his work in connection with the Public Health Department.

I am,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON.

HEALTH OFFICE,
88 COLLEGE STREET, DUMBARTON.

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR YEAR 1933.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.—The official estimation of the population in the County area, including small Burghs, at the middle of 1933 was 80,520, being an increase of 1,254 over the estimate for the previous year. The estimate made from the Valuation Roll showed a population of 81,722 as detailed in Table I. As was to be expected the largest increase was in the East Kilpatrick Parish (Landward) where numerous building schemes are in progress.

BIRTHS AND BIRTH-RATES.—The total number of births registered in the County area during 1933 was 1,107, being 129 less than last year. 36 births were transferred out and 160 transferred in, giving the corrected number of births allocated to the County as 1,231, exactly 100 less than in 1932. The corrected birth-rate was 15·3 per 1,000, as against 16·8 per 1,000 in 1932.

TABLE I.

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (EXCLUSIVE OF LARGE BURGHS).
ESTIMATED POPULATION, 1933.

PARISH.	Census Population, 1931.	Persons per Occupied House, 1931.	Occupied Houses as per Valuation Roll, 1933-34.	Estimated Population to middle of 1933.
Dunbarton, ...	164	4·824	36	174
Cardross, ...	6,185	4·178	1,469	6,137
Bonhill, ...	15,565	3·925	3,992	15,669
Kilmarnock, ...	863	4·109	224	920
Rhu (Landward), ...	2,480	4·140	607	2,513
Rhu (Burghal), ...	8,893	3·813	2,340	8,922
Rosneath				
(Landward), ...	1,273	4·498	291	1,309
„ (Burghal), ...	954	2·765	350	968
Luss, ...	517	3·517	150	527
Arrochar, ...	670	3·661	188	687
Cumbernauld, ...	4,829	4·483	1,064	4,770
Kirkintilloch				
(Landward), ...	5,492	6·254	872	5,453
„ (Burghal), ...	11,817	4·422	2,754	12,178
East Kilpatrick				
(Landward), ...	6,511	3·847	2,090	8,040
„ (Burghal), ...	5,057	3·932	1,383	5,438
West Kilpatrick, ...	7,976	4·322	1,855	8,017
Total, ...	79,246	4·164	19,665	81,722

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (INCLUDING SMALL BURGHS).

TABLE II.—VITAL STATISTICS COMPILED FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

	Number Registered in District.	Transfers.		Corrected Number.			Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population (Both Sexes).
		Out.	In.	Both Sexes.	Males.	Females.	
Births (including Illegitimate), ...	1,107	36	160	1,231	641	590	15·3
Births (Illegitimate), ...	38	8	23	53	30	23	* 4·30
Marriages, ...	496	—	—	—	—	—	6·20
Deaths—All Causes, ...	921	143	225	1,003	487	516	† 12·50
Tuberculosis, ...	—	—	—	44	26	18	0·55
Tuberculosis (Respiratory System), ...	—	—	—	33	19	14	0·41
Principal Epidemic Diseases, ...	—	—	—	73	35	38	0·91
Children aged under One Year,	—	—	—	98	50	48	† 80

* Rate per 100 Births. † Rate adjusted for Age and Sex distribution = 12·4. ‡ Rate per 1,000 Births.

TABLE III.—COUNTY OF DUNBARTON (INCLUDING SMALL BURGHS)—STATEMENT OF CAUSES OF DEATH (CORRECTED FOR TRANSFERS)
FOR 1933. COMPILED FROM FIGURES SUPPLIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

CAUSES OF DEATH.			ALL AGES.	—1	1—	5—	10—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	85 and over.
1. Typhoid Fever (including Paratyphoid), ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping-cough, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Diphtheria, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Influenza, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Cerebro-Spinal Fever, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Other Epidemic Diseases, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Other Tuberculous Diseases, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Other Infectious and Parasitic Diseases, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Cancer, Malignant Disease, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Diabetes Mellitus, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14. Other General Diseases; Chronic Poisonings, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage, &c., ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Other Diseases of Nervous System and Sense Organs, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17. Heart Disease, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Other Circulatory Diseases, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Bronchitis, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Pneumonia (all forms), ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21. Other Respiratory Diseases, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Diarrhoea, &c. (all ages), ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Appendicitis, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Cirrhosis of Liver, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26. Other Diseases of Liver, &c., ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Other Digestive Diseases, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29. Other Diseases of Genito-Urinary System, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Puerperal Sepsis, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Other Puerperal Causes, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Diseases of Skin and Locomotor System, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, &c., ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Old Age, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Suicide, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Other Violence, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Causes ill-defined or unknown, ... M.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ALL CAUSES, ... F.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			1,003	98	44	10	10	33	41	45	65	159	243	208	47

DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES.—The total number of deaths registered in the County during 1933 was 921, as against 940 in the previous year. 143 deaths were transferred out and 225 transferred in, giving a corrected figure of 1,003, as against 1,037 in the previous year, the corrected death-rate was 12·5 per 1,000, as against 13·1 per 1,000 in 1932.

It is of interest to note that one female of 100 years of age died during the year. There were two deaths of persons between the ages of 95 and 100 and 13 between 90 and 95. In all 47 of the recorded deaths were over the age of 85.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths of children under one year of age during 1933 was 98, as against 113 in the previous year. The principal causes of death were—Congenital debility, &c., 42; infantile diarrhœa, 11; pneumonia, 17; bronchitis, 6.

The infantile mortality rate for the whole County was 80 per 1,000 births, as against 85 in 1932.

DEATHS FROM INFECTIOUS DISEASES.—The deaths from such diseases were as follows:—Diphtheria, 10; whooping-cough, 9; scarlet fever, 7; cerebro-spinal fever, 3; measles, 1; giving a total of 32, being 7 fewer than last year. It is interesting to note that there was only one death from measles, as against 10 last year.

DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS.—During 1933 the number of deaths registered as having occurred from all forms of tuberculosis was 44, and the death-rate for the County is, therefore, ·55. Of the 44 cases mentioned above, 33 referred to tuberculosis of the lungs, giving a death-rate for the County for this type of tuberculosis of ·41. Deaths from other tuberculosis amounted to 11, giving a death-rate of ·14.

The following table gives particulars as to the period elapsing between notification and death, and between discharge from an institution and death, of all the above mentioned cases:—

	Pulmonary.	Non-Pulmonary.
	Male. Female.	Male. Female.
Not notified or notified only at or after death,...	3 1	4 2
Notified less than 1 month before death, ...	1 2	1 1
" from 1 to 3 months before death, ...	1 2	— —
" " 3 to 6 " " " ...	1 1	— 1
" " 6 to 12 " " " ...	6 1	— —
" " 1 to 2 years " " ...	3 5	— —
" over 2 years " " ...	4 2	2 —
Totals,	19 14	7 4
Number who died within 28 days after discharge from an Institution,	1 2	— —
Number who died more than 28 days after discharge from an Institution,	5 3	1 —

DEATHS FROM INFLUENZA.—There were 31 deaths from influenza, as against 29 in 1932.

DEATHS FROM PNEUMONIA.—57 deaths were certified as having been caused by pneumonia, as against 62 in the preceding year.

DEATHS FROM CANCER.—135 deaths were caused by cancer during 1933. This is again an increase, the number in the previous year being 111. Of the total, 61 were males and 74 females.

METEOROLOGY.

The rainfall figures for 1933 are of peculiar interest and details will be found in Table IV. The mean rainfall for Scotland was 9.98 inches lower than in 1932, representing 26.6 per cent. reduction. In the County the figures are 14.55 inches and 26.5 per cent. less rainfall. Over Scotland, December was the month with least rain, 1.10 inches falling in 15 days, while September had 1.11 inches in 7 days. In the County of Dunbarton, September had the lowest average, .91 inch falling, as against 1.12 inches in December. The localisation of rainfall shows little proportional variation. Glen Finlas continuing slightly more than double the mean for Scotland and Garshake and Cochno Filters hovering just over the general average for the country.

STATION.	OBSERVER.	Diameter.		Height above Ground.	Height above Sea-level.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
		in.	ft. in.															
Whistfield, Clear Water Tank,	Neil McKellar, Water Superintendent.	8	1 0	342	ft.	5-93	6-93	3-66	3-56	2-91	2-10	6-24	6-65	1-05	4-42	3-65	0-44	47-54
Rhu, Filter House,	John Black, Water Superintendent.	8	1 0	350		1-95	9-60	2-04	3-49	3-77	2-25	3-67	5-69	1-79	5-28	4-21	0-59	44-33
Valve House, Luss Rd., Helensburgh,	James N. Stirling, Burgh Surveyor.	8	1 0	293		6-70 16	5-61 19	2-79 16	2-83 17	4-06 19	2-64 13	5-03 21	4-52 22	0-79 7	3-35 22	4-01 16	1-33 19	43-66 207
Estate Office, Rosneath,	Wm. Rankine.	...	...	...		6-92	5-37	2-84	3-11	3-35	2-66	4-25	4-48	0-65	2-59	2-98	1-43	40-63
Glen Finlas, ...	George Beaton, Water Superintendent.	...	...	...		7-81 17	6-43 18	3-72 18	4-48 18	3-81 21	3-89 11	7-82 20	7-45 23	1-10 7	4-66 22	3-90 14	2-22 16	57-29 205
Renton Filters, ...	William Buchanan, Water Superintendent.	8	4 0	292		5-46 15	4-34 16	2-39 18	2-70 14	3-05 18	2-14 10	4-42 18	3-11 21	0-81 5	3-43 17	2-60 12	0-89 10	35-34 174
Garshake, ...	W. B. Carberry, Water Superintendent.	8	1 0	235		4-00	4-70	2-30	2-00	3-00	1-80	3-70	2-70	0-95	2-70	3-10	0-70	31-65
Loch Humphrey,	Do.	8	1 0	1052		4-75	6-80	2-60	3-50	3-30	1-85	5-15	4-40	0-80	3-45	3-10	1-15	40-85
Cochno Filters, ...	E. T. Collins, Water Superintendent.	5	1 0	400		3-67 12	4-73 15	2-05 14	2-67 15	2-73 11	1-77 7	4-32 16	2-52 19	1-04 4	3-85 16	2-66 16	0-97 12	32-38 157
Cochno Loch, ...	Do.	5	1 0	909		5-19	4-50	2-65	3-05	3-08	1-83	4-82	4-46	0-66	3-64	2-03	1-10	37-01
Jaw Reservoir, ...	Do.	5	1 0	912		5-62	4-55	2-83	3-85	3-03	2-00	5-91	4-74	0-76	3-65	3-01	1-18	41-13
Greenside Reservoir,	Do.	5	1 0	875		5-10	4-67	2-80	3-28	3-55	2-28	5-27	3-97	0-63	3-33	3-07	1-16	39-11
Mugdock Reservoir,	Geo. Henshilwood, C.E., Engineer and Manager, Corporation of Glasgow.	...	...	320		4-45	4-65	2-95	2-50	2-45	1-40	4-25	3-55	0-80	3-10	2-35	1-40	33-85
Mean Rainfall (Scotland).	Meteorological Reports.	...	...	...		3-58 14	3-18 16	2-08 15	1-82 15	2-03 17	1-87 11	3-46 18	1-70 16	1-11 7	3-18 18	2-38 17	1-10 15	27-49 179

A—GENERAL SANITATION.

WATER SUPPLIES.

In common with other parts of the country, the drought in the earlier part of the year caused considerable difficulty in those parts of the County where the storage was deficient or where the community relied on springs and wells for their water supply. Cardross, certain parts of the Gareloch, Arrochar, and the Kilmaronock Parish all suffered more or less.

The question of supplying these districts was before the Committee from time to time during the year, and negotiations for a supply to Cardross had assumed quite a hopeful aspect at the end of the year.

35 samples of water were analysed during the year. As will be seen from the table these samples covered a variety of sources, which included gravitation supplies in Garelochhead, Rosneath, Clynder, and Cardross, which were all found to be good; of the supplies which were bad, 5 were shallow wells and one stated to be a spring. These samples all showed a large amount of nitrates or were otherwise unsatisfactory. As regards Shears Well, Cardross, this well at one time supplied part of the village, and the suggestion was made that it might have been used again temporarily during the shortage, but the Analyst reported that the amount of nitrates present represented contamination to the extent of one part of average sewage to 54 parts of pure water, the ammonias having been almost completely nitrified.

Several waters were examined bacteriologically. Arns Well, which is the only available supply for certain houses there, having been found to contain a considerable amount of nitrates was one of those so examined. The result was that no coliform bacilli were found.

TABLE V.—DETAILS OF ANALYSES OF WATER SAMPLES,
1933.

SOURCE.	Eastern Area.			Western Area.		
	Good Quality.	Usable Quality.	Bad Quality.	Good Quality.	Usable Quality.	Bad Quality.
DWELLING HOUSES—						
Private Gravitation Supply,	1	...	...	3	...	...
Surface Water, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Deep Wells, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, ...	...	...	1	4	...	4
Springs, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Other Sources, ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
COTTAGES (RURAL WORKERS)—						
Private Gravitation Supply,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shallow Wells, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surface Water, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Springs, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Other Sources, ...	...	...	...	3	...	...
DAIRY FARMS—						
Springs, ...	...	...	...	2	...	...
Shallow Wells, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surface Water, ...	...	...	1	1	...	...
Other Sources, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PUBLIC SUPPLIES—						
Gravitation: ...						
Garelochhead, ...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Bowling, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cardross, ...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Burn Water, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Proposed Supply (Shears Well), ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
CAMPERS, HOSTELS, &c.—						
Surface Water, ...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Shallow Wells, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Burn Water, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditches, &c., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS, ...	1	...	3	24	1	6

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL.

The question of drainage is fully dealt with in the reports of the Sanitary Inspectors and the County Engineer, which are contained in this volume, see pages 91, 132, 175, and 185.

The work on the Vale of Leven drainage system has progressed steadily during the year, and the end of a very difficult and complicated piece of work is now within sight.

In the Bearsden area the extension of sewers and the provision of new ones to meet the requirements of speculative building programmes has been repeatedly before the Special Districts Committee.

In the Craigendoran area where building is also in progress the position has meantime been met by the introduction of a septic tank, the effluent going to a stream in the vicinity.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no statutory offensive trades carried on in the Landward area of the County.

RIVERS POLLUTION.

It is remarkable that, in spite of the dry weather during the earlier part of the year which caused most of the rivers and streams in the County to reach an extremely low level during the whole summer, very few instances of pollution were reported.

During the year the Scottish Advisory Committee on Rivers Pollution asked if the County Council had any evidence to offer regarding the River Avon. This river rises in the County where it is known as the Garbethill Burn, which at one place forms the boundary between Stirlingshire and Dunbartonshire.

The burn at the point where it leaves Dunbartonshire is so small and the pollution, if any, so limited in amount that it was not considered necessary to submit any evidence.

The following are notes regarding the condition of the various rivers and streams in the County :—

RIVER LEVEN.—This river was very low during the greater part of the year, but in spite of this no complaints were

received. Inspections from time to time did not reveal any gross pollution. It was noticeable, however, that in common with many other streams in the County the River Leven suffers from the strange belief of the inhabitants along its banks that running water is a suitable place for unwanted rubbish of all descriptions. This state of affairs is specially noticeable at Renton. It is, of course, very difficult to stop this practice as the offenders cannot easily be identified.

RIVER ALLANDER.—Owing to a complaint regarding the destruction of fish in the river, a survey of the Allander was made by the Sanitary Inspector, who found an effluent pipe discharging a considerable volume of liquid which, on analysis, showed that it contained a large amount of soda. The effluent appeared to come from the paper works. Shortly after this, complaints were received regarding illness amongst cattle at a point a good deal higher up; the stream affected being the Craigton burn, which is a tributary of the Allander. Samples were taken above the junction of this burn with the Allander, and the Analyst reported that the river water contained 1·24 parts of chlorine per 100,000, equal to about 3·5 parts of bleaching powder per 100,000. As 0·3 parts of available chlorine would give a distinct taste to the water, it might be that such water would have an adverse effect on animals drinking it.

A visit of inspection to the bleach works higher up the river showed clearly that the leakage was from the apartment in which the bleach was made up. This room was partly over a small burn, a tributary of the Craigton burn, and any splashings from the tanks would find their way into the stream. The management agreed to carry out certain alterations so as to avoid a recurrence of the trouble.

AUCHENTOSHAN BURN.—No complaints were received during the year.

YOKER BURN.—The laying of the new sewer was completed in July. This will obviate any further complaint regarding the pollution of the Yoker burn by the septic tank effluent near the County boundary.

RIVERS LUGGIE AND BOTHLYN.—Although there was no complaint during the year regarding the River Luggie, a complaint was received in October regarding its tributary, the Bothlyn. An analysis showed that although some pollution occurred from the sewage works at Woodilee the stream was really heavily polluted before reaching Dunbartonshire. Representations were made to the Lanarkshire Authorities on the subject, who made enquiry into the matter. It is hoped that some improvement will be effected.

DUNTOCHER BURN.—A complaint was received regarding the flow of sewage from a farm steading in the County area into this burn at a point inside the Burgh of Clydebank. An inspection was made, but no effluent could be detected.

POLLUTION OF THE GARELOCH.

In February a considerable quantity of soot and oil was discharged into the loch. Although it was suspected that this material had come from a ship moored in the upper reaches of the loch, no definite proof could be obtained.

There appears to have been a further complaint in April, although it did not reach this department. On this occasion evidence was obtained which pointed to a particular ship. The Clyde Pilotage Authority were informed and an apology received from the officer concerned and the matter allowed to drop, after the Public Health Landward Sub-Committee had intimated their dissatisfaction that no drastic action had been taken.

In September the Department of Health made enquiry about the position as it affected the mussel-beds, and I reported as follows:—

“ A. A. Templeton, Esq.,
County Clerk,
Dumbarton.

“ Dear Sir,

“ *Rivers Pollution.*

“ *Discharge of Rubbish from Vessels Moored in the Gareloch.*

“ I have your letter of 14th September. Inspections of the shores of the Gareloch have been made by Dr. Reid as far as Garelochhead, and by myself from Garelochhead to Rosneath Bay.

“ I find that there are no evidences on the shore of the discharge of oil or sewage.

" The refuse on the shore consists mainly of tins, bottles, and quite a considerable amount of paper in various stages of disintegration. It is, of course, quite impossible to say whether this material comes from ships or from the residents round the loch.

" On the day of my visit there was no wind and down the centre of the loch there was a broad strip of soot ; a small amount of this had come ashore at Rahane. This undoubtedly must have come from the ships because the quantity in the centre of the loch was very considerable.

" I understand that from time to time the combustion boxes and tubes on the steamers are cleaned out and I have no doubt that this material is dumped into the loch.

" You are aware, of course, that from time to time, complaints have been made regarding the discharge of crude oil, etc., from ships, and there are authenticated cases of refuse being thrown overboard from ships anchored in the loch.

" Yours faithfully,

(Sgd.) THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON,
County Medical Officer."

While making the inspections referred to in the above letter several large dumps of refuse from private houses were discovered, and the Sanitary Inspector took this matter up with the several proprietors.

NUISANCES.

SEWERS.—The most important question arising out of complaints received during the year referred to the presence of coal-gas effluents in certain sewers.

The sewers referred to were those carrying the sewage from Alexander Street, India Street, and North Street, Alexandria, and, in addition, a certain amount of gas liquor and an effluent consisting of overflow water from the gasometer seals.

The Gas Company gave every facility for a thorough enquiry, and it was eventually decided that the smells were due to the mixture of these effluents with sewage in a sewer whose temperature and air currents varied very considerably from time to time. Analyses of the sewage and experiments in treating the mixture confirmed this opinion. On this being intimated to the Gas Company, they at once discontinued the discharge of these effluents into the sewers, and the cause of the complaints was thereby removed.

JAMESTOWN DAM.—This dam is a perennial source of complaint, and, unfortunately, owing to certain water rights it cannot be dealt with very effectively. Arrangements were made, however, with the owners to have the dam again cleaned out during the summer.

DRY-CLOSET, OLD KILPATRICK. — The power of a Local Authority to compel a proprietor to replace a dry-closet with an up-to-date water-closet is a matter of considerable doubt. I am quite definitely of opinion that in Special Water Supply Districts, at anyrate, the Local Authority should have full power to insist on the total abolition of dry-closets, even if quite well looked after.

In the case in question, I was unable to certify the dry-closet referred to in the complaint as a nuisance as it was some distance from the premises and kept in a very satisfactory condition, and I was therefore of opinion that no further action could be taken in the matter.

RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following is a joint-report issued by the Sanitary Inspectors in the Eastern and Western Areas:—

“ Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919.

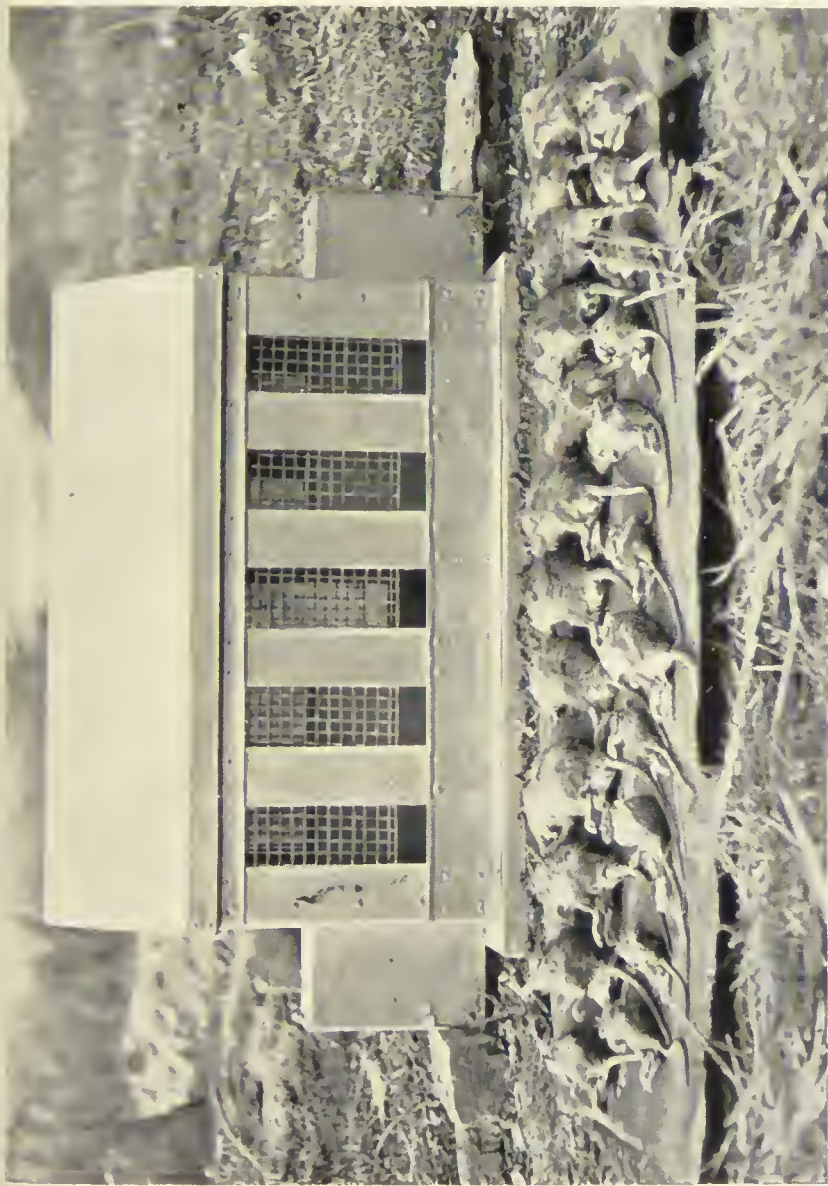
“ Rat Week, 3rd April to 10th April, 1933.

“ On receipt of a circular from the Department of Agriculture for Scotland intimating that ‘ Rat Week ’ would this year commence on 3rd April, arrangements similar to those adopted in previous years were made for a rat destruction campaign.

“ Through visitations to farms, piggeries, stores, shops, tenement properties, and other premises where there was the possibility of harbourage of rats, advertisements in the press, delivery of circulars and pamphlets, and the exhibition of coloured posters, the interest of many owners and occupiers was secured prior to the commencement of the campaign.

“ At the request of the Department, the Burgh Surveyors, Sanitary Inspectors, Police Authorities, and the Railway Companies co-operated with us in an endeavour to ensure success.

“ The posters exhibited containing information as to methods of destroying rats, and the addresses at which details might be obtained were, in addition to being posted in the County Area, exhibited at all railway station by the railway officials of the L. M. & S. and L. & N. E. Railway Companies.



RAT TRAPPING AT DUMBUCK COUP

Photograph shows 23 rats killed by means of this trap the first night it was in operation.

"During 'Rat Week,' various methods of destruction were in operation, particularly those of trapping, the laying of poisoned baits, and gassing at private premises, sewage disposal works, sewers and refuse coups, and the reports received indicated excellent results, the largest number of rats destroyed being forty at one of the last-mentioned, used by a Town Council.

"The Chief Constable agreed to the retention of rat poison for sale at the police stations within the County, and the amount of poison sold through this source and directly by the department was as follows:—

Rodine,	...	...	...	172	Tins
Rat Destroyer (Liquid),	...	...	...	10	Bottles
Rat Biscuits,	...	...	...	7	Tins
'Klearwell' Red Squill,	...	...	...	12	Bottles

"A ratcatcher was engaged by several proprietors and at one of the coups at which refuse is deposited from scavenging districts within the County."

"In view of the fact that muskrats had been reported in an adjoining County, descriptive pamphlets were, with the acquiescence of the Chief Constable who is the officer under the Regulations, obtained from the Department of Agriculture and distributed with the other literature to the occupiers of premises situated in areas in the proximity of the affected district.

"The results of the campaign have in our opinion been very satisfactory, the number of rats having apparently diminished, and we have no knowledge of any premises where the vermin may be described as numerous.

"The public are evidently taking greater interest in this matter in consequence of which many enquiries have been received by our department during the past year. These enquiries are welcomed by us, and should be encouraged by all persons dealing with the administration of the County, as they often result in immediate and effective action, which is essential to prevent migration of rats over larger areas than if they are allowed sufficient time to propagate and move about the district.

"Our practice as officials has been to make every week a 'rat week,' and we are convinced that the special campaign over a definite week each year is justifiable by reason of the fact that it encourages the intensification of the efforts of destruction of the vermin during the remaining fifty-one weeks of the year."

B—HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING.

A very considerable amount of time was occupied during 1933 by the Sanitary Inspectors and Medical Staff in inspecting houses and framing reports on housing requirements and also in enquiring into complaints (many of them very trifling), and making examinations into circumstances of overcrowded families with a view to transferring them to larger houses. The following statements regarding the housing conditions are, as far as possible, in accordance with the circular from the Department of Health relating to

Annual Reports. There is included a report on the housing programme for the five years, 1934-1938, and the findings of the Committee on that report, also excerpts from a report on the habitability of houses, and finally details of the work done during 1933. It might be mentioned here that no suggestion of forming any clearance areas have come before the Committee; indeed the remaining uninhabitable houses, except perhaps in one instance, are not grouped in a way which lends itself to this method of approach. The question of Town Planning is dealt with by the County Engineer in another part of this Report.

REPORT ON HOUSING REQUIREMENTS IN THE COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

" (1) *Provision of Houses to replace houses which will be condemned.*

" In the preliminary figures which were given in my report of the 4th November, I indicated that apart from the houses which are already under construction or have been sanctioned by the Committee, the following would be required :—

2 APARTMENTS.	3 APARTMENTS.	4 APARTMENTS.
200	61	19

" The detailed figures of houses required in each area are as follows :—

AREA.	APARTMENTS.		
	2	3	4
Vale of Leven,	68	30	—
Renton,	47	6	7
Cardross,	4	4	—
Rhu,	4	3	—
Garelochhead,	9	4	—
Arrochar and Tarbet,	9	4	—
Rural Areas,	3	—	1
Total,	144	51	8

AREA.	APARTMENTS.		
	2	3	4
Cumbernauld,	7	—	—
Waterside,	21	—	1
Duntocher,	11	—	5
Old Kilpatrick,	—	—	1
Bowling,	3	—	—
Rural Areas,	14	10	4
Total,	56	10	11

" It will be noted that in certain areas, more especially in the Vale of Leven and in Renton, there are a large number of two-apartments required, these are to house families of one, two, three or four persons, who at present are living in houses which can be condemned. In the Vale of Leven area there are 19 of these houses occupied by single persons while in Renton the figure is 12.

" Added to this, it must be remembered that there are throughout our Housing Schemes, persons who have had to take two-apartment houses because they were the smallest we could offer them. The same applies to a lesser extent to Duntocher and it might therefore be advisable to consider the desirability of providing blocks of one-apartment houses with a kitchenette and with a common wash-house and bathroom for say four households. This plan has been adopted in Dundee. The houses were erected there with money provided by a gift from a prominent citizen, but I cannot conceive any reason why the Department of Health should not permit us to house such people in this way considering the fact that tenants are picked specially and that the terms of their tenancies would be controlled by the County Council. The persons who would be dealt with in such a manner would only be single persons, such as old men or old women or possibly two brothers living together or two sisters.

" I would strongly recommend the Committee to try an experimental block of such houses in say, Alexandria or Bonhill, Renton, and, perhaps, Duntocher. This would reduce considerably the number of two-apartment houses required which are in excess of the number which would probably be permitted by the Department of Health for Scotland.

(2) *Provision of Houses for overcrowding.*

" The first point of difficulty in dealing with overcrowding is to decide upon a satisfactory standard. The standards referred to by the Department of Health for Scotland in their circular letter of 11th September, 1933, are as follows :—(a) more than two persons per room; (b) three or more persons per room. According to the census figures the number of families living in overcrowded conditions under (a) in the County Landward was, at that date, 2,660, while under (b) the figure was 1,603.

" If all rooms in all the houses in the County were the same size, some such standards could be relied on, but it happens that there are great divergencies in the size of individual rooms. In the Vale of Leven area, for example, there are rooms which could not be called overcrowded even if they had six persons in each, while, of course, there are many intermediate sizes which would accommodate more than three persons.

" The standard which has been fixed by one of the neighbouring Counties is 400 cubic feet per person. This again is subject to criticism because at that figure some of the houses in Dunbartonshire could accommodate a very large number of people.

" The figures which I am now putting before you are in accordance with the second standard of the Department of Health and they may be taken as a rough guide to the number of houses which might be built.

" In studying the figures submitted to me by the Sanitary Inspectors, I have noted the following points :—

- (1) That there are a considerable number of houses in our own Housing Schemes which, although they might conform to the 400 cubic feet per person standard, have more than three persons per room.
- (2) That the figures submitted by the Sanitary Inspectors do not quite coincide with the figures of the Department of Health, the total figure including Housing Schemes being 1,239.
- (3) It is further to be noted that from this figure a deduction of 205 must be made as there is that number of houses fit for demolition which are also overcrowded.

" The total number of houses therefore to be dealt with including houses in our Housing Schemes is as follows :—

				EASTERN.	WESTERN.	TOTAL.
1-apartment houses,	...	...		72	124	196
2	"	"	...	352	359	711
3	"	"	...	66	60	126
4	"	"	...	1	—	1
				491	543	1,034

" At this stage it is necessary to consider the re-distribution of families at present living in overcrowded houses so as to accommodate them in houses of suitable sizes according to the Department's standard. To do that the following re-allocation is necessary :—

				EASTERN.	WESTERN.	TOTAL.
2-apartment houses,	...	...		60	111	171
3	"	"	...	316	343	659
4	"	"	...	108	87	195
5	"	"	...	7	2	9
				491	543	1,034

" To re-house these families in accordance with the foregoing table, it would be possible to utilise 171 of the vacated two-apartment houses and all the vacated three and four-apartment houses. The position then would be that in the whole County 196 one-apartment houses and 540 two-apartment houses would become vacant to be taken up by the general public. To cope with the rest of the question the following houses would be required :—

				EASTERN.	WESTERN.	TOTAL.
3-apartment houses	required					
to be built,	...	...		250	283	533
4-apartment houses	required					
to be built,	...	...		107	87	194
5-apartment houses	required					
to be built,	...	...		7	2	9
				364	372	736

" It will, therefore, be seen that 736 houses require to be built and that these houses are divided between three, four, and five apartments. It may be, of course, that the Committee will not consider the building of houses in some of the rural areas, this would reduce the total required. The Committee would further consider what proportion yearly they would build over the period of five years. The actual overcrowdings in the different areas have been recorded by the Sanitary Inspectors.

' (3) *Provision of Houses to meet the needs of other persons requiring houses.*

" In my first report I mentioned that there were 135 instances of married persons living with relatives in sub-lets or in lodgings.

" It is very difficult to gauge the problem presented under this heading and it would appear that the simplest way would be to allocate a certain proportion of houses built for overcrowding in each year for the 135 instances known about. The areas in which these persons reside are mainly, Bonhill, Renton, Cardross, Duntocher, Hardgate, and Auchinstarry.

(Signed) THOMAS LAUDER THOMSON,
County Medical Officer.

" 88 COLLEGE STREET,
DUMBARTON.
16th November, 1933."

The foregoing report was submitted to the Public Health Landward Sub-Committee at their meeting on 23rd November, 1933, and the following excerpt from the minutes of that meeting gives the findings of the Committee on the matter :—

EXCERPT FROM PUBLIC HEALTH LANDWARD
SUB-COMMITTEE MINUTES.

" With reference to the minute of meeting, of date 7th August last, there was again submitted the circular letter, dated 17th July, from the Department of Health for Scotland, requesting the Local Authority to submit a general statement of the measures they proposed to take during the five next succeeding years for dealing with the housing conditions in their district, and the provision of further housing accommodation. There was also submitted a report, dated 16th inst., by the County Medical Officer on the subject, a copy of which had been sent to each member of the Committee.

" The meeting thereafter proceeded to consider in detail the housing requirements of the County as disclosed in the Medical Officer's report in relation to (1) the provision of houses to replace houses which will be condemned, (2) the provision of houses for overcrowding, and (3) the provision of houses to meet the needs of other persons requiring houses.

" (1) *Provision of Houses to replace Houses which will be condemned.*

" After consideration of this part of the Medical Officer's report, the meeting agreed that the number of houses to be inserted in the general statement as the number of houses likely to be provided by the Local Authority for this purpose during the period covered by the statement should be 280, representing one new house for each house shown in the report as likely to be condemned.

" In respect that, from the Medical Officer's report, it appears that a much larger number of two-apartment houses are required in certain areas than the Department of Health are likely to allow, the meeting agreed to further consider whether some or all of the families for whom such houses are required could not be accommodated by the erection of hostels, and instructed the Architect, when preparing detailed proposals for the erection of the houses, to submit proposals for the erection of an experimental hostel, consisting of 40 houses in two blocks, for the rehousing of persons from Vale of Leven and Renton areas. Meantime, the Clerk was asked to make arrangements for the inspection, by members of the Committee, of a hostel which had been erected by a neighbouring Local Authority.

" Mr. M'Intyre protested against the actual situation of the 280 houses likely to be condemned not being disclosed to the Committee at this stage. He asked that his protest be noted in the minute.

" (2) *Provision of Houses for Overcrowding.*

" In dealing with this part of the Medical Officer's report, which shows that 736 houses require to be built, the Clerk explained that the only subsidy available to the Local Authority in aid of the erection of houses for the relief of overcrowding was (except in the case of persons removed from overcrowded but otherwise habitable houses in an improvement area under Section 6 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930) the subsidy of £3 per house per annum for a period of 40 years payable under the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1933.

" In this connection he submitted a communication from the County Clerk, Stirling, intimating that Stirling County Council had had this matter under consideration, and were of opinion that it would not be possible to erect houses under that Act, and to let them at the maximum rent of 6s. 6d. per week permitted by the Act, without imposing on the rates a burden greatly in excess of the present statutory contribution. The County Council of Stirling were accordingly of opinion that it was not a feasible proposition for Local Authorities to deal with overcrowding by the erection of houses under this Act, and they had decided so to inform the Department of Health for Scotland, and to intimate that, in the absence of any more favourable Government assistance towards the cost of the erection of the houses, they regretted that they could not deal with the rehousing of persons living in overcrowded houses.

" The Clerk also submitted estimates which he had prepared showing the burden which would fall to be borne by the local rates should this County Council decide to proceed with the erection of houses under the Act for the families shown in the Medical Officer's report as requiring to be rehoused on account of overcrowding.

" After consideration and discussion, the Committee agreed to concur in the attitude adopted by Stirling County Council, and instructed the Clerk to include in the general statement to the Department, a statement to that effect.

" (3) *Provision of Houses to meet the needs of other Persons Requiring Houses.*

" The Medical Officer estimates that 135 houses could be erected under this head.

" The Clerk having again explained that the only subsidy available for the erection of houses falling under this category was the subsidy under the Housing (Financial Provisions) (Scotland) Act, 1933, above referred to, the meeting agreed that, in dealing with this aspect of the

housing problem, the general statement should narrate that, in the absence of any more favourable State assistance, the Local Authority cannot undertake the heavy burden involved in the erection of such houses.

"The Committee, however, agreed to intimate to the Department that they are willing to give guarantees under Section 3 of the 1933 Act to builders or others who may be prepared to provide houses for such persons.

"The Clerk was instructed to prepare and submit to the Department a general statement in accordance with the foregoing decisions."

HABITABILITY OF EXISTING HOUSES.

The following are excerpts from a report on the question of the maintenance of a proper standard of fitness for working-class houses, with special reference to the repair of properties which, while not condemnable, require a considerable amount of repair:—

"This matter is a somewhat difficult one and has been receiving the attention of the Society of Medical Officers of Health in connection with evidence given before the Departmental Committee.

"The first difficulty which arises is a definition of a proper standard of fitness for human habitation. Reference to Section 49 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, draws a comparison between existing conditions and Building Regulations in force in the district. It will be noted in Sub-Section 1 that the sanitary defects include certain specified conditions. The conditions, if serious, would of course render the houses liable to representation for demolition, so it would appear that the difference between a house suitable for demolition and one suitable for repair is purely a matter of degree.

"If you will refer to Section 14 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, you will see that there is an alteration in this Section when compared with Section 3 of the 1925 Act which has been repealed and a proviso is put in that a house 'is capable at a reasonable expense of being rendered fit for human habitation.' Where the disrepair of a house is not extensive it is doubtful whether this Section would cover it, but small disrepairs in cumulo might make a house unfit for human habitation.

"It will be seen, therefore, that it is rather difficult to determine when a house is unfit for human habitation because it is suffering from minor disrepairs which should be attended to by the Proprietor in order to keep the house from falling into a greater state of disrepair.

"There are obviously a large number of houses in the County, principally tenemental, which are gradually decaying because their owners are not attempting to keep them in satisfactory condition, but still they cannot possibly be certified as unfit for human habitation.

"As regards such properties, for the most part the owners plead that they have insufficient means to put them into proper condition. This reconditioning might be done either (1) by the owners without grant; (2) by the owners with a grant, or loan; and (3) by the Local Authority acquiring such properties and reconditioning them, receiving for such work a grant from the Government.

As regards the third suggestion, I would be entirely against the Local Authority acquiring old house property for reconditioning purposes, and, as I have mentioned, the owners plead that they have no money available for the repair of such property.

"The second suggestion might therefore be considered, but if a scheme for loans or grants for repairing house property was instituted, the Committees dealing with the matter must be clearly satisfied that the Medical Officer, after consultation with the Sanitary Inspector and County Architect, is satisfied that the property can satisfactorily be repaired and brought up to a standard which would be equal to the Local Authority houses at present being built and that the walls of the houses are sufficiently good to warrant the expenditure.

"The Society of Medical Officers of Health have suggested that reconditioning and reconstruction might be governed by regulations framed by the Department of Health."

DEFECTIVE OR UNINHABITABLE HOUSES.—ACTION TAKEN.

During 1933, 28 representations under Section 16 (1) of the Housing (Scotland), 1930, Act, were made to the Local Authority; the number of houses affected was 79. The following shows the location of the houses dealt with:—

BONHILL, ALEXANDRIA, AND JAMESTOWN.

Situation of Property.	No. of Houses.	Apartments.			
		1	2	3	4 or over.
<i>Alexandria.</i>					
17, 19, 21 and 23 First Street, ...	4	—	—	—	4
34, 36, 38, and 40 Fifth Street, ...	4	—	—	—	4
1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15 and 16 Sixth Street, ...	10	—	—	—	10
9, 10, 11 and 12 East Square, ...	4	—	—	—	4
1, 4, 7, 9, 10, 11 and 12 West Square, ...	7	—	—	—	7
28 Fourth Street, ...	1	—	—	—	1
41-43 Mitchell Street, ...	1	1	—	—	—
<i>Bonhill.</i>					
8 Raglan Street, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	32	1	1	—	30

RENTON.

38 Stirling Street, ...	1	1	—	—	—
119 Back Street, ...	1	1	—	—	—
109 Back Street, ...	1	—	1	—	—
	3	2	1	—	—

OLD KILPATRICK.

Bankside, Old Kilpatrick, ...	2	—	—	—	2
	2	—	—	—	2

DUNTOCHER.

37 New Street, Duntocher, ...	1	—	1	—	—
34 New Street, Duntocher, ...	2	1	—	1	—
Haldane's Land, West Building,	2	—	2	—	—
10 Eton Place, Duntocher, ...	1	—	1	—	—
Haldane's Land,	1	—	1	—	—
	7	1	5	1	—

CONDORRAT.

Southview, Airdrie Road, ...	1	—	1	—	—
Young's Property, Airdrie Road,	4	2	2	—	—
Bauld's Property, Main Street,...	6	1	5	—	—
Paterson's Land, Main Street, ...	6	—	3	3	—
Pear Tree Property, Main Street,	6	2	3	1	—
Inglis Court,	2	2	—	—	—
Airdrie Road (Fleming), ...	2	1	1	—	—
Young's Property, Main Street,...	4	—	4	—	—
	31	8	19	4	—

CUMBERNAULD.

The Wynd,	2	—	2	—	—
Barnhill,	1	—	1	—	—
The Wynd (Macaulay), ...	1	—	1	—	—
	4	—	4	—	—
Total all areas,	79	12	30	5	32

The Public Health Committee, after considering the representations and hearing the owners or their agents, determined to issue Demolition Orders except where an undertaking was given that the premises would not be re-let for human habitation until they had been put in a proper state of repair.

Undertakings were given regarding the following properties:—10 Campbell Street, Bonhill; 16 Dalvait Road, Balloch (both represented against by the Medical Officer in December, 1932); 34 New Street, Duntocher (1 house); Haldane's Land, Hardgate (3 houses); Bauld's property, Main Street, Condorrat (6 houses); Paterson's Land, Main Street, Condorrat (6 houses); Airdrie Road property (Fleming) and Young's property, Main Street, Condorrat (4 houses); The Wynd, Cumbernauld (2 houses); Barnhill property (1 house); and The Wynd, Cumbernauld (Macaulay) (1 house).

Three properties, namely, Southview, Airdrie Road, Condorrat (1 house); Bankside, Old Kilpatrick (2 houses); and one house at Young's property, Airdrie Road, Condorrat, were not finally dealt with during 1933.

In the other cases Demolition Orders were served, which included the house at 12 Back Street, Renton, which was represented against in 1932.

ENFORCEMENT OF DEMOLITION ORDER.—Further steps were taken under the 1925 Housing Act to put into effect the Demolition Order on six houses at Ballagan, by Balloch.

PERMISSION TO USE PROPERTIES FOR OTHER PURPOSES.—The Committee gave permission to the owners of the following properties to use them for other purposes than human habitation :—

Horn's Land, Hardgate, as a shop.
Walker's Land, Duntocher, as a store.
Inglis Court, Condorrat, as a store.

In one instance (Paterson's Land, Condorrat) permission was refused.

HOUSING (INSPECTION OF DISTRICT) REGULATIONS, 1928.

The following is the report for the year under the above regulations :—

Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland), 1928.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected,	3,894
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation,	672

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

3. Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation :—	
(a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners,	15
(b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so,	—
(c) Cases still pending,	10
4. Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section 111,	—

Housing, Town Planning, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1919.

5. Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwelling-houses with water supply :—
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) Cases where requirements complied with by owners, | — |
| (b) Cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so, | — |
| (c) Cases still pending, | — |

Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

6. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1), —
7. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1), ... —
8. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1), —
9. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a Demolition Order or Closing Order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted for a notice under Section 14 (1), —
10. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1), 82
11. Number of dwelling-houses referred to in 10 :—
- | | |
|---|----|
| (a) which have been rendered fit for human habitation, | — |
| (b) in respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit, | 29 |
| (c) in respect of which Demolition Orders have been made under Section 16 (3), | 53 |
| (d) in respect of which Closing Orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4), | — |
12. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by the Local Authority, following upon the houses having been rendered fit for human habitation, —
13. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced, —

HOUSING (RURAL WORKERS) ACT, 1926.

Work under this Act is carried steadily on, and during the year the County Sanitary Inspectors made 264 visits of inspection.

The number of proprietors availing themselves of the assistance obtainable under the County Council's Scheme was much larger than in former years, and grants totalling about £9,050 were made to applicants who submitted proposals which complied with the requirements of the Scheme. Three applications for grants, amounting in all to £406 13s. 4d., were refused because they did not come within the scope of the Scheme.

A statement follows of the number of houses dealt with and the nature of the work carried out. As a result of the alterations and reconstructions involved 97 houses and 1 shop have been improved and converted into 96 houses in good repair and fitted with sanitary conveniences of a reasonably high standard.

The details of the work done are as under:—

Situation.	No. of Houses dealt with.	Nature of work carried out.
Bendarroch, ...	1	Provision of kitchenette, larder, bath, wash-hand basin, w.c., and cellar accommodation.
Garelochhead, (Gardener's Cottage)		
Yew Tree Lodge, ...	1	Provision of kitchenette, sink, bath, w.c., new drainage system and septic tank.
Luss,		
Deerdykes, Condorrat,	2	2 2-apt. houses—w.c.'s and sculleries provided.
Strathallan, Waterside,	2	1 2-apt. house—scullery, bathroom, and w.c. provided. 1 4-apt. house—w.c. provided.
Faulds, Cumbernauld,	1	1 4-apt. house—bathroom and larder provided.
Canal Bank, ...	2	2 3-apt. houses—w.c.'s and sculleries provided.
Auchenstarry, Croy,		
Shepherd's House, ...	1	1 3-apt. house—w.c. and scullery provided.
Dunarbuck, Bowling,		
Mattockhill, ...	2	1 3-apt. and 1 4-apt. house—w.c.'s and sculleries provided.
Auchentorlie Estate,		
Shepherd's Cottage, ...	1	1 3-apt. house—bathroom, scullery and w.c. provided.
Greenland, Bowling,		
Main Street, ...	Shop	Shop converted to 3-apt. house—bathroom and w.c. provided.
Cumbernauld,		
So. Muirhead, ...	4	2 2-apt. and 2 3-apt. houses—w.c.'s and sculleries provided.
Cumbernauld,		
Eagle Inn, Condorrat,	1	1 3-apt. house—scullery, w.c. and room added to house.
Burnbrae Road, ...	1	1 2-apt house—scullery, bathroom and w.c. provided.
Waterside,		
Tollhouse, Condorrat,	1	1 2-apt. house—scullery and w.c. provided.
Deerdykes, Condorrat,	2	2 2-apt. houses—sculleries and w.c.'s provided.

Mosswater, Croy, ...	1	1	3-apt. house—scullery and w.c. provided.
Dumbreck, Croy, ...	2	2	3-apt. houses—sculleries and w.c.'s provided.
Woodside, Croy, ...	2	2	3-apt. houses—sculleries and w.c.'s provided.
Glen Cottage, Castlecary,	1	1	3-apt. house—bathroom and w.c. provided.
Auchenstarry, Croy, ...	7	7	2-apt. houses—w.c.'s and sinks provided.
Haldane's Land, ...	5	3	3-apt. and 2 4-apt. houses—reconstructed to form 3 3-apt. and 1 4-apt. houses with w.c. and scullery.
Hardgate,			
Burnside, ...	1	1	3-apt. house—w.c. and scullery.
Old Kilpatrick.			
Gavinburn Hill Cottage,	2	2	3-apt. houses—bathrooms and w.c.'s provided. Wash-houses provided.
Old Kilpatrick,			
Drumry, Drumchapel,	1	1	4-apt. house—bathroom, w.c., and larder provided.
Drumry Cottages, ...	3	2	2-apt. and 1 3-apt. houses—sculleries, larders, and coal cellars provided.
Drumchapel,			
Garscadden Mains Cott.,	3	3	2-apt. houses—sculleries, larders, w.c.'s and coal cellars provided.
No. 1, Bearsden,			
Garscadden Mains Cott.,	2	2	2-apt. houses—w.c. and coal cellar provided.
No. 2, Bearsden,			
Lawmuir Cottages, ...	2	2	2-apt. houses—sculleries, larders, w.c.'s and coal cellars provided.
Bearsden,			
Kessington Farm Cotts.,	2	2	2-apt. houses—sculleries, larders w.c.'s and coal cellars provided.
Bearsden,			
Bankhead, Waterside,	4	2	2-apt. and 2 3-apt. houses—sculleries and w.c.'s provided.
West Gartclash Cottage,	1	1	2-apt. house—scullery and w.c. provided.
Kirkintilloch,			
Easter Shirva Cottage,	1	1	3-apt. house—bathroom and w.c. provided.
Twechar,			
Auchenvole Cottage, ...	1	1	3-apt. house—scullery and w.c. provided.
Auchenstarry,			
Bankhead, Waterside,	1	1	3-apt. house—bathroom and w.c. provided.
Footbridge, Waterside,	1	1	4-apt. house—scullery and w.c. provided.
Ivy Cottage, ...	1	1	2-apt. house—bathroom, w.c. and scullery provided.
Cumbernauld,			
Eastfield, Cumbernauld,	1	1	2-apt. house—reconstruction.
Wynd, Cumbernauld,	1	1	4-apt. house—reconstruction.
Gallowhill, Kirkintilloch,	2	2	2-apt. houses—sculleries, w.c.'s and larders provided.
Do. do.	3	3	2-apt. houses—sculleries and w.c.'s provided.
Waterside Sub. School,	1	1	3-apt. house—conversion of bedroom to bathroom, scullery and larder.
M'Lean Place, Condorrat,	8	6	2-apt. and 2 3-apt. houses—sculleries, w.c.'s, and larders provided.
Easter Shirva, Twechar,	1	1	3-apt. house—scullery, w.c. and larder provided.
Langlands Cottage, ...	1	1	3-apt. house—bathroom and w.c. provided.
Cumbernauld,			
Lambowie Farm,	1	1	2-apt. house—bathroom and w.c. provided.
Bearsden,			

Wester Shirva, Twechar,	3	1 2-apt. and 2 3-apt. houses—sculleries and w.c.'s provided.
Gallowhill, Kirkintilloch,	3	2 2-apt. and 1 3-apt. houses—sculleries and w.c.'s provided.
Barnhill, Cumbernauld,	1	1 2-apt. house—reconstruction and addition of w.c.
No. 8 Holding, West Millichen, Bearsden,	1	1 4-apt. house—bathroom and w.c. provided. Bedroom added.
Cochno Road, Hardgate,	1	1 3-apt. house—w.c. and scullery provided.
Church Street, Cumbernauld,	1	1 4-apt. house—bedroom added and bathroom and w.c. provided.
Airdrie Road, Cumbernauld,	2	1 1-apt. and 1 2-apt. houses—reconstructed to form 1 3-apt. house with scullery and bathroom.

HOUSING PARTICULARS FROM THE COUNTY ARCHITECT.

ALEXANDRIA, BURNBRAE.—The 20 flatted houses, comprising 16 houses of three apartments and 4 houses of two apartments, were completed and occupied during April, 1933.

ADMIRALTY HOUSING SITE, ALEXANDRIA.—The first development of 30 houses of the 150 houses to be ultimately built on this site were completed and occupied in December, 1933. It is hoped that a start will be made to the second development of 46 houses early in 1934.

CROY.—The 8 houses of four apartments forming the second development here were completed and occupied in January, 1933. A third development of 112 houses to accommodate the occupants of the Auchenstarry Rows was commenced in September, 1933.

CONDORRAT.—The erection of the 28 flatted houses was completed in December, 1933, and a further 16 houses are proposed to be erected on a site in the Airdrie Road adjacent to the previous scheme. The purchase of this site involves the acquisition of a block of condemned houses, the demolition of which is most desirable.

WATERSIDE.—In the first instance it was decided to erect 16 houses to accommodate the inhabitants of Tintock Village and tenants of houses which are to be closed at Waterside. but a further 16 houses are found to be necessary to house dispossessed tenants from Wester Gartshore Rows. Difficulties have arisen regarding the acquisition of the site.

CUMBERNAULD.—It is proposed to erect a further 8 houses on a site adjacent to the existing housing scheme.

MILTON.—A start was made to the erection of the 16 flatted houses referred to in last year's report in July, 1933, and a further development of 4 three-apartment houses is proposed here.

STUART STREET, OLD KILPATRICK.—The 12 houses designed to occupy the site of the unbuilt on ground here were started in August, 1933.

AUCHENLECK, HARDGATE.—The progress of the scheme of 28 flatted houses suffered delay of some months due to shortage of building materials.

AUCHENTOSHAN, DUNTOCHER.—At this site the scheme of 24 flatted houses also was delayed for the same reason.

OLD STREET, DUNTOCHER.—A start was made with the erection of the 12 tenemental houses in May, 1933.

DAVIE'S SQUARE, DUNTOCHER.—It was only in May, 1933, that a start to build was made on the 12 tenemental houses.

ADDITIONAL HOUSING IN DUNTOCHER.—It was decided to erect an additional 32 houses in Duntocher, and a vacant site in the main highway, known as Bremner's Land, is in process of acquisition. A tenement of 16 four-apartment houses has been designed to fit this site. As regards the residue of 16 houses ground has not been acquired yet, but various sites are under consideration.

BOWLING.—Difficulties have been encountered in the acquisition of the site known as "The Dyke" for the erection of 19 houses in this village. The scheme is for 1 house of four apartments, 5 houses of three apartments, and 3 houses of two apartments, which it is intended to provide in a tenement building.

ADDITIONAL HOUSING—VALE OF LEVEN AND RENTON.—At Renton it was proposed to erect 26 houses on the Tontine Park site adjacent to the existing schemes there, but local representations were made that this site was too near the Pillanflats Coup, which resulted in another site having to be negotiated for. It is generally felt that a lot could be done in the way of utilising vacant sites in the Main Street, and particularly in Back Street, but great difficulties arise in the acquisition of such sites due to perhaps a house or a shop being occupied in a block of condemned houses.

In the Vale of Leven the site question is a difficult one, and coupled up with the houses immediately wanted is the five years' programme of house building. Certain sites at the present time are under negotiation.

Subsidised Houses.

During the year application was made by one firm of builders for subsidy in respect of 150 houses. Subsidies, amounting to £16,510 on 254 houses completed during the year, were paid over.

Housing of Rural Workers.

Fifty-three applications in respect of the improvement of 100 houses were made under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, and approved, involving grants amounting to £9,050 14s. In comparison with last year, the grants promised are more than double.

C.—FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

From time to time visits of inspection were made to dairy farms in connection with infectious disease or to inspect repairs which had been carried out under the Dairy Bye-laws.

In September my attention was directed by a general practitioner to a case of suspected cowpox, the person affected being a milker. On visiting the farm with the Veterinary

Inspector, it was found that quite a number of cows had eruptions on their teats, either vesicles or scabs. The question of dealing with the affected cows was left in the hands of the Veterinary Inspector and four cows which were in a condition liable to contaminate the milk were temporarily taken out of the dairy herd. Two other milkers developed vesicles on their hands with considerable general disturbance in health.

This is only the second outbreak of cowpox dealt with by this department in the course of 20 years.

15 samples of designated milk were taken for bacteriological examination during the year:—Certified, 4 samples; Grade A (T.T.), 9 samples; pasteurised, 2 samples. Of the samples of certified milk the lowest count was 350 and the highest 9,680. No coli bacilli were found in certified milk produced in the County. As regards the Grade A (T.T.) milk, the lowest count was 7,100, while the highest was 43,600. Coli bacilli were present in several of the samples. As regards the pasteurised milk, the counts were 1,800 and 27,600. Coli bacilli were present in these samples.

There has been no alteration in the number of producers of designated milks during the year.

The Public Health Committee considered the question of licence fees during the year and finally decided to reduce the fees in respect of licences for producers, dealers, and bottling establishments to 5s. each, and to continue the previous arrangement regarding tuberculin testing of dairy herds whereby only the actual cost of tuberculin used is paid by the applicant.

A question of interest dealt with by the Committee was regarding the sale of sterilized milk. It was found that during the year the producers were trying to get small dealers to stock this material. If the milk in question is sterilized, and there is no doubt that it is, there must be considerable doubt as to its value as a foodstuff, more especially for young children. The Department of Health was approached regarding the regulation of the sale of this product.

During the year there were three instances where sweet milk was found on analysis to be deficient in milk fat.

In the first case the farmer pleaded guilty and was fined £2. In the second case, as the deficiency was slight, the farmer was warned, while in the third the farmer pleaded not guilty and the case went to proof.

The circumstances were somewhat complicated as the milk was not actually retailed by the farmer, but sold to a third party who collected it at the farm, the samples having been taken in the course of delivery.

The farmer and all those concerned with the handling of the milk having sworn on oath that they did not tamper in any way with the milk (although the milk was 10 per cent. deficient in fat), the Sheriff held that the case had not been proved and gave a verdict of not guilty.

Owing to the amount of camping in close proximity to dairy farms, the Committee considered the advisability of adding two new bye-laws to the Milk and Dairies Bye-laws which would prevent any risk of campers carrying infection to the milk supplies. These bye-laws which were included in the revised Dairy Bye-laws are as follows:—

“Except with the consent in writing of the Local Authority a dairyman shall not permit the use for human habitation by persons other than persons employed at the dairy, of any tent, van or shed placed on a site belonging to him, or over which he has control, within a distance of 100 yards from the dairy buildings.

“Except with the consent of the Local Authority a dairyman shall not permit the use for human habitation, by persons other than persons employed at the dairy, of any part of the dairy, other than dwelling-houses.”

These bye-laws were confirmed by the Department of Health in May, and later in the year the question of a railway carriage within 100 yards of the dairy premises at a farm was dealt with. The Committee decided that this structure should not be used for human habitation in its existing position.

No outbreaks of infectious disease were attributed to milk during 1933.

INSPECTION OF MEAT, &C., AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

The arrangements for the inspection of meat are as stated in last year's report, with the addition that the Superintendent of Helensburgh Slaughter-house was appointed detention officer there.

During 1933 one new slaughter-house was licensed. While regretting the necessity for another private slaughter-house, it is right to say that the owner carried out every suggestion regarding construction made to him by the Sanitary Inspector and Medical Officer and has erected extremely up-to-date premises. The question as to whether a butcher has legitimate cause to object to driving his animals to a public abattoir 3 miles away from his place of business and then transferring the carcasses along 3 miles of rather dusty roads to his shop is a matter which is very controversial, and in any case the public abattoir referred to is not controlled by the Local Authority of the district in which the butcher's premises are situated. See Report by Veterinary Inspector (page 168).

As mentioned in last years' report, a conviction was obtained in a case where meat was being sold from a van coming into the County area without the vendor declaring that the meat was of foreign origin. It was felt that the Food Inspectors had not sufficient powers for dealing effectively with this type of trader, and in February, 1933, the attention of the Public Health Committee was drawn to Article 15 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, whereby the Local Authority by adopting this article could regulate the storage accommodation for meat and meat food products where the seller exposed for sale meat from any cart or other vehicle, if such storage accommodation was in their own area, or demand that the seller should hold a certificate from the Local Authority of the area in which the meat was stored if outwith their area.

The Committee, after consideration, adopted the article in question, and resolved that it should apply to the whole of the County Council's area.

Other matters relating to foodstuffs are fully referred to in the Sanitary Inspector's reports, which are included in this volume.

D.—MEDICAL SERVICES.

MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE.

Work under this scheme proceeded very much as usual during the year, and the statistics form a record of steady plodding endeavour with slow and hard-won progress rather than any spectacular success. Two changes occurred in the personnel of the nursing staff: Nurse Rachel Smith taking the place of Nurse Elsie George, who resigned towards the end of 1932 on account of her marriage, and Nurse Catherine Gavin replacing Nurse Janet L. Turnbull, who retired under the Superannuation Scheme in June, 1933, on the completion of thirteen years' service.

As was anticipated, the number of applications for skilled assistance at confinement showed a marked increase. Of the 135 applicants, 93 were found to be without entitlement to Maternity Benefit under the National Health Insurance Acts, and the County Council was obliged to make the necessary provisions for these cases. This is 35 cases more than the previous year. On the other hand, 107 fewer applications were received for supplies of milk, and the total number granted was 101 less than in 1932. The requests for milk are dependent on more immediate causes, and the reduced number of applicants is probably a result of improving trade conditions, whilst the appeals for the provision or assistance at confinement is referable to the prolonged and widespread unemployment which the district has sustained for a number of years.

Further details regarding this section of the work of the Department are given in the following statement:—

STATISTICS REQUIRED BY APPENDIX TO BOARD OF HEALTH'S
CIRCULAR, DATED 27TH DECEMBER, 1929.

By the above circular, a detailed statement of particulars in connection with the Child Welfare Schemes of the County is required, and the relative information is set out in the consecutive order specified by the circular, with the addition of several tables giving fuller details.

1. *Births*.—(a) Number registered—(i) legitimate, 1,069; (ii) illegitimate, 38. (b) Number notified, 1,241. (This figure includes 107 births which occurred in institutions out-with the area.) (c) Number classified according to nature of attendance—doctor only, 483; midwife only, 453; both doctor and midwife, 197; not attended by either doctor or midwife, 1. (d) Number of still-births (births of dead children), 46.

2. *Infantile Mortality*. — (a) Number of deaths, 98. (b) Rate per 1,000 births, 80; (c) Number of deaths and rates per 1,000 births classified according to age-groups and causes of death (see Table IX).

3. *Maternal Mortality*.—(a) Number of deaths resulting from miscarriage or childbirth, 2. (b) Number of deaths resulting from puerperal sepsis, 3.

4. *Report under Midwives (Scotland) Act, 1915*.—There are 25 midwives practising in the County; only 9 of these are qualified by examination. The others were in practice when the Midwives (Scotland) Act passed, and thus were automatically added to the Midwives' Roll. The following gives the details of the Annual Report on the working of the Act during 1933 as required by the Central Midwives Board:—

REPORT.

BIRTHS IN DISTRICT :—

Total number of births registered in 1933,	1,107
Actual number of births attended by midwives during 1933,...	453
Total number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) during 1933,	18
Actual number of deaths of new-born children (within ten days) occurring in the practice of midwives during 1933, ...	9
Actual number of cases not attended by a } Births,	1
doctor or midwife during 1933, } Deaths,	Nil

In addition to the above, 107 notifications were received of births in institutions outside the area. Thirteen of these were still-born.

CASES OF OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM :—

Total number of cases during 1933,	16
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1933,	6
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1933,	Nil

CASES OF PUERPERAL SEPSIS :—

Total number of cases during 1933,	15
Total number of deaths during 1933,	4
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1933,	8
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1933,	2
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement } Cases,	Nil
not attended by a doctor or midwife in 1933, } Deaths,	Nil

CASES OF PUERPERAL PYREXIA :—

Total number of cases during 1933,	10
Total number of deaths during 1933,	1
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1933,	3
Actual number of deaths occurring in the practice of midwives during 1933,	Nil
Actual number of cases occurring where confinement } Cases,	Nil
not attended by a doctor or midwife during 1933, } Deaths,	Nil

CASES OF STILL-BIRTH (DEAD-BORN) :—

Total number of cases during 1933,	46
Actual number of cases occurring in the practice of midwives during 1933,	9

CASES OF EMERGENCY :—

In 182 instances midwives requiring the assistance of a medical practitioner sent in the statutory forms.

The emergencies were as follows :—

Pseudo-cyesis,	1
Abortion,	6
Pregnancy complicated by :—	
Ante-partum hæmorrhage,	15
Influenza,	2
Pain in side,	2
Swelling of legs,	2
Eclampsia,	1
Delivery complicated by :—	
Pain in side,	1
Early rupture of membranes,	3
Hydramnios,	1
Weakness,	2
Hysteria,	5
Puerperal Insanity,	1
Uterine Inertia,	9
Prolonged Labour,	36
Contracted Pelvis,	11
Placenta Praevia,	1
Prolapse of Cord,	4
Breech presentation,	10
Occipital Posterior Presentation,	9
Hydrocephalic Foetus,	1
Presentation not determined,	1
Other abnormal presentations,	3
Perineal Tear,	7
Retained Placenta,	5
Post-partum hæmorrhage,	2
Puerperium complicated by :—	
Pains in side and chest,	3
Phlebitis,	2
Pyrexia,	4
Influenza,	1
Threatened " Shock,"	1
Weakness,	1

Conditions of Child :—

Stillbirths,	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Spinabifida,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prematurity,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Feebleness,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Congenital Heart,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inflammation of Eyes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Discharge from Eyes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Umbilical Hernia,	1
Swelling on Head,	1
Swelling on Hand,	1
Harelip,	1
Bronchitis,	1
Pneumonia,	1

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NOTIFICATIONS :—

Statutory forms of notifications were received during the year as under :—

Notification of still-birth,	...	...	...	...	10
Notification of liability to be a source of infection,	...	...	...	...	14
Notification of patient's failure to follow advice,	...	...	...	...	6
Notification of artificial feeding,	...	...	...	...	5

There have been no changes in the general administration of the Act within the County, and no circumstance calling for special report has arisen during the year.

The following supplementary figures are of interest :—

The number of live births notified in the County was 1,182,* and, consequently, the percentage of registered births notified was 99.

The percentage of total births attended by midwives only, was 40.

The percentage of total births attended by doctors only, was 42·6.

The percentage of total births attended by both, was 17·4.

The percentage of still-births was 4.

* This figure includes 94 live births which occurred in institutions outside the County.

3. Home Visitation.—

			Number Visited.	Total Visits.
Infants, ... ..	...	...	1,128	10,038
Children (1-5 years),	...	...	4,924	8,955
Expectant mothers,	...	...	309	1,337
Total,	...	...	6,361	20,330

6. *Voluntary Health Visitors' Report.* — There are no Voluntary Health Visitors connected with the scheme in the County.

7, 8, and 9. *Ante-Natal, Post-Natal, and Child Welfare Consultations.*—The information requested under these three headings will be found in Tables Nos. VI, VII, and VIII.

10. *Special Treatment Centres.* — The Local Authority owns no Special Treatment Centres, but during the year, by arrangement with the Education Committee, 120 children were treated—72 children were sent to the School Dental Clinics for treatment; 8 children were referred to the Eye Clinics; and 40 children were attended to by Dr. Kerr Love in connection with tonsils, adenoids, or ear conditions, while no children received treatment at the School Skin Clinics.

During the year dental treatment was sanctioned in the case of 71 expectant mothers; 26 expectant mothers required dentures; and the total estimated cost of this service was £41 1s.

Ultra-Violet Light Treatment is given at the Alexandria Clinic; at the installation attached to Helensburgh Hospital; and at the School Clinic, Kirkintilloch.

The number of attendances made by Child Welfare patients during the year totalled 972. 58 cases were dealt with, and the following statement gives details of the conditions treated and the results obtained:—

Condition.	No. of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets,	28	18	10
Malnutrition,	9	6	3
Debility,	3	3	0
Adenitis associated with			
Septic Tonsils, etc., ...	2	2	0
Bronchial Conditions, ...	10	6	4
Suspected Tuberculosis, ...	2	1	1
Other Conditions,	4	2	2

Further details of this treatment will be found in the section of the report, entitled " Ultra-Violet Light Treatment."

11. *Day Nurseries, Kindergartens, and Play Centres.*—The Day Nursery at Helensburgh was carried on by the County Council during the year. The total number of children attending was 29, of whom 7 were under one year and 22 over one year. The children under one year made 1,016 attendances, and those over one year 567 attendances—a total of 1,583.

12. *Food and Milk.*—(a) Number of persons in respect of whom applications were made for food or milk—(i) mothers, 295; (ii) children, 239. (b) Number of cases certified on medical grounds as requiring food or milk—(i) mothers, 222; (ii) children, 211. (c) Number of cases under (b) certified as necessitous—(i) mothers, 213; (ii) children, 203.

13. *Measles.*—(a) Number of cases notified; notification is not in force. (b) Number of deaths—(i) from measles, nil; (ii) from sequelæ, 1, the fatal complication being broncho-pneumonia. (c) Number of cases removed to hospital, 1. (d) and (e) Number of special domiciliary visits and details of special staff engaged for epidemics—no arrangements of this kind were made.

14. *Whooping-cough.*—The remarks applicable to measles also apply to this disease, with the exception that 9 deaths took place. In all cases the fatal issue was due to some complication, and these were as follows:—Bronchitis, 1; broncho-pneumonia, 5; broncho-pneumonia and meningitis, 1; tuberculous peritonitis, 1; myocarditis, 1. Three cases were removed to hospital.

15. *Ophthalmia Neonatorum.* — (a) Number of cases notified—(i) by doctor, 16; (ii) by midwife, nil; (iii) by institution, none. (b) Number of cases in which infection is gonococcal, one known case. (c) Number treated in residential institutions, 3. (d) Number of cases in which there was appreciable loss of vision, 1.

16. *Maternity Hospitals or Homes.*—There are no institutions of this nature connected with the Maternity Service and Child Welfare Scheme conducted by the County Council, but by arrangement during the year 51 women from the County were treated in the ante-natal wards of the Royal Maternity Hospital, Glasgow, and notifications were received for 64 births which had occurred in the labour wards of that hospital. The conditions found in the 51 ante-natal cases were :—

Eclampsia,	...	...	...	...	...	6
Hyperemesis,	...	...	...	...	...	3
Pyelitis,	...	...	...	...	...	3
Inev. Abortion,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Prolapse, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Oedema,	...	...	...	...	...	2
Threatened Miscarriage,	...	...	...	...	...	1
High Blood Pressure,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inev. Miscarriage,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Contracted Pelvis,	...	...	...	...	...	7
Pseudo-cyesis,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Breech, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Albuminuria,	...	...	...	...	...	4
Caesarean Section,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Incomplete Abortion,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ante-Partum Hæmorrhage,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Renal Insufficiency,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cardiac Conditions,	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fibroid, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Warts, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cerebellar Abscess,	...	...	...	...	...	1
For Observation,	...	...	...	...	...	2
Toxæmia of Pregnancy,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Epilepsy,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Anæmia,	...	...	...	...	...	1
Adhesions—Old Cholecystitis,	...	...	...	...	...	1
						<hr/> 51 <hr/> <hr/>

17. *Homes for Unmarried Mothers Before and After Confinement.*—No provision is made for these under the scheme.

18 and 19. *Hospital for Sick Children and Convalescent Homes.*—By arrangement with the Glasgow Poor Children's Fresh-Air Fortnight and Cripple Children's League, 7 children were treated at the Biggart Memorial Home, Prestwick, and 2 at Rockvale Home, Saltcoats, during the year.

20 and 21. *Boarding-out and Home Helps.*—It was not found necessary to take any action under these headings during the year.

22. *Educational.*—No special classes, lectures, or demonstrations were held in the County during the year.

23. *Agencies.*—There are no other agencies associated with the scheme.

24. *Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.*—

(1) Total number of cases (corrected figures as finally diagnosed)—

(a) Puerperal Fever,	15
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia,	10

(2) Total number of cases removed to Infectious Diseases Hospital—

(a) Puerperal Fever,	12
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia,	1

(3) Total number of deaths, 5

(4) Number of cases following instrumental delivery—

(a) Puerperal Fever,	3
(b) Puerperal Pyrexia,	5

(5) Number of deaths occurring in cases included under No. 4, 2

(6) Number of cases where the Local Authority provided assistance on the request of medical practitioners for :—

(a) Consultant service,	1
(b) Bacteriological examinations,	Nil
(c) Skilled nursing at home,	Nil
(d) Hospital Treatment,	13

25. *Other Provisions.* — Arrangements have been made under the scheme for the provision of skilled assistance at confinement, and 135 applications for such assistance were received during the year. Of these, 93 were granted, 37 were refused, and in 3 cases the applications were withdrawn, while 2 applications were still undecided at the close of the year.

TABLE VI.—HOME VISITATION.

PARTICULARS.	County Totals.	AREA.							
		Vale of Leven.	Rest of Western Area (Landward).	Helensburgh (Burghal).	Cove and Kilcreggan (Burghal).	East & West Kilpatrick (Landward).	Cumbernauld and Kirkintilloch (Landward).	Kirkintilloch (Burghal).	Milngavie (Burghal).
Number of Births intimated to Health Visitor during year, ...	1188	229	145	125	4	192	195	230	68
Number of First Visits :—	1549								
To Children under 1 year, ...	1128	206	148	121	4	163	208	225	68
To Children from 1 to 5 years, ...	112	13	...	...	...	26	38	35	...
To Expectant Mothers, ...	309	133	14	15	7	14	51	18	57
Number of Revisits :—	18781	1996	2479	2487	526	3089	3228	3696	1280
To Children under 1 year, ...	8910	815	894	1165	80	916	1415	3013	612
To Children from 1 to 5 years, ...	8843	940	1544	1086	405	2006	1705	652	505
To Expectant Mothers, ...	1028	241	41	236	41	167	108	31	163
Number of Visits to Midwives, ...	190	62	11	12	...	18	72	15	...
Number of Visits of Special Inquiry, ...	474	77	108	27	1	43	129	59	30
Number of Visits to Tuberculous Cases, ...	437	81	21	...	8	118	40	86	83
Total Visits, ...	21,431	2,568	2,781	2,647	546	3,471	3,766	4,134	1,518

TABLE VII.—MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE SCHEME CLINICS.

PARTICULARS.	CLINICS.									
	County Totals.	Alex- andria.	Renton.	Helens- burgh.	Duntocher.	Old Kilpatrick.	Twechar.	Cumber- nauld.	Kirkin- tilloch.	Milngavie.
Number of Clinics held— Health Visitor only attending, ... Doctor and Health Visitor attending, ...	184 494	50 46	50 48	... 52	47 51	... 52	... 49	... 51	37 94	... 51
Ante-Natal Consultations— Number attending, ... Total attendances, ...	295 916	115 345	61 181	... ...	38 151	20 71	11 28	3 19	45 119	2 2
Referred to pre-natal Wards, ... Referred to Family Doctor, ... Treated at Clinic, ...	31 3 261	10 2 103	9 1 51	... ... ...	4 ... 34	... ... 20	... ... 11	... ... 3	8 ... 37	... ... 2
Post-Natal or other Consultations, ...	948	198	110	...	174	188	10	13	255	...
Child Welfare Consultations— First Attendances— Under 1 year, ... Over 1 year, ... Total Attendances— Under 1 year, ... Over 1 year, ...	691 206 4,058 3,765	169 86 742 859	84 17 485 354	39 25 482 800	48 20 305 361	33 11 305 317	73 26 491 372	30 10 405 325	174 9 1,106 322	41 2 277 55
Total number of Children attending Clinic during year, ...	1,884	430	241	156	152	103	175	124	412	91
Attendances in connection with Milk Applications, ...	909	215	170	112	22	...	48	51	268	22

TABLE VIII.—DISEASES RECORDED ON CHILD WELFARE CLINIC CARDS.

DISEASES.	County Totals.	CLINIC DETAILS.								
		Alex- andria.	Renton.	Helens- burgh.	Duntocher.	Old Kilpatrick.	Twechar.	Cumber- nauld.	Kirkin- tilloch.	Milngavie.
GENERAL CONDITIONS :										
General Debility,	31	11	2	...	...	...	5	...	11	2
Malnutrition,	37	24	...	3	2	...	...	...	8	...
Anæmia,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Rickets,	34	27	4	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Snuffles,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
NERVOUS DISEASES :										
Chorea, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paresis of Face, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infantile Paralysis, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THROAT, NOSE, AND EAR CONDITIONS :										
Tonsils and Adenoids,	34	18	3	3	1	...	3	1	5	...
Tonsillitis,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tongue-Tie,	5	...	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Otorrhœa,	29	25	...	1	...	...	2	...	1	...
Other Ear Diseases,	6	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Other Nasal Conditions,	16	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	12	...
EYE DISEASES :										
Ophthalmia Neonatorum,	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Conjunctivitis,	10	2	3	4	...	1	...	...	...	...
Blepharitis,	9	7	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Squint,	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sty, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
RESPIRATORY DISEASES										
Bronchitis,	56	24	...	3	2	3	4	6	14	...
Other Respiratory Diseases,	25	11	12	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
DENTAL CONDITIONS :										
Dental Caries,	36	22	2	7	3	2	...	...	...	...
Other Dental Conditions,	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
ALIMENTARY DISEASES :										
Conditions relating to Feeding,	11	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	9	...
Vomiting,	10	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Indigestion,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gastritis,	18	4	6	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteritis,	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Hernia,	23	12	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Threadworms,	10	6	...	3	1	...	...	...	6	...
Tapeworm, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diarrhœa,	25	12	...	2	1	...	...	...	9	1
Constipation,	37	21	...	1	...	1	...	...	14	...
Other Alimentary Conditions,	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...
SKIN DISEASES :										
Ringworm, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scabies,	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Impetigo,	59	46	1	...	...	3	1	...	8	...
Eczema,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Alopecia,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seborrhœa,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Septic Sores,	6	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Septic Vaccination, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nettle-rash,	4	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other Skin Diseases,	15	2	2	...	...	1	1	1	8	...
OTHER CONDITIONS :										
Injuries due to Accidents,	3	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Talipes,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Phimosis,	35	7	16	2	2	...	1	1	6	...
Conditions affecting Umbilicus,	15	8	2	2	...	...	...	...	3	...
Mumps,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enlarged Glands,	14	8	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...
Abscesses,	9	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	4	...
Wry Neck,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cleft Palate,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sore Mouth,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mental Conditions,	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Cystitis,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nocturnal Enuresis,	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Boils,	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Cephalhematoma,	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Dog Bite,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Convulsions,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
No Disease noted,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attendances for weighing only,	144	105	7	15	39	23	22	30	10	39
	289	30	32				55		26	

COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

TABLE IX.—MATERNITY SERVICE AND CHILD WELFARE, 1933.
CAUSES OF DEATH—CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 Week.	1 Week, and under 4 Weeks.	Total under 4 Weeks.	4 Weeks, and under 3 Months.	3 Months, and under 6 Months.	6 Months, and under 12 Months.	Total under 1 Year.	Rate per 1,000 Births.
Smallpox, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chickenpox, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1.62
Whooping Cough, ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	3.24
Diphtheria, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	0.81
Tuberculous Menin- gitis, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.81
Other Tuberculous Diseases, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.81
Encephalitis (not Tuberculous), ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1.62
Hydrocephalus, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	0.81
Convulsions, ...	...	2	2	...	...	1	3	2.44
Pneumonia (all forms), ...	1	3	4	3	1	12	20	16.24
Bronchitis, ...	2	2	4	1	...	...	5	4.06
Diarrhoea and Enteritis, ...	...	...	...	2	2	7	11	8.93
Other Digestive Diseases, ...	2	1	3	...	...	1	4	3.24
Congenital Malfor- mations, ...	1	...	1	2	...	...	3	2.44
Congenital Heart, Premature Birth, ...	12	3	15	4	...	...	19	15.43
Protrusion, Debility, and Marasmus, ...	5	2	7	2	...	...	9	7.31
Jaundice, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	0.81
Injury at Birth, ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	1.62
Asphyxiation, over- delaying, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	0.81
Septicæmia, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scalds, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other causes, ...	1	1	2	2	...	4	8	6.5
Total, ...	27	15	42	17	7	32	98	79.55

Note.—Although the total number of infant deaths agrees with that of the Registrar General, the total figures are not quite the same. This is due solely to the fact that general practitioners in signing death certificates are apt to put two or more causes of death, each of which might be fatal. In selecting the most likely cause of death for statistical purposes the Registrar General has probably selected one cause and I have selected another.

INFANT LIFE PROTECTION.

CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS (SCOTLAND) ACTS, 1908 to 1932.

The coming into force of the Children and Young Persons (Scotland) Act, 1932, as at 1st January, 1933, had as its principal effect, so far as this Department is concerned, the return of 15 children between the ages of seven and nine years to the Register of Adopted Children, and consequently to the supervision of the Infant Protection Visitors.

In the County of Dunbarton the type of home and guardian is of quite a good standard and the children are all well cared for. There is nothing in the nature of "Baby Farming" existing in the area, only one guardian having the care of more than two children. In the case referred to. three children of one family have been entrusted to the same guardian.

One point might be emphasised for the guidance of persons contemplating the adoption of a child, and that is the necessity of informing the County Medical Officer of their intention not less than 48 hours before the child is received. Failure to observe this requirement may cause much needless annoyance and trouble.

A copy of the Return called for by the Department of Health as at 15th May, 1933, is appended:—

REGISTRATION.

NOTE.—Where one notice is received in respect of more than one child it should be treated as if a separate notice had been received in respect of each child mentioned.

	Number.
Children on Infant Protection Register at 31st December, 1932,	42
Notices received in terms of Section 1 (1) of the 1908 Act, as amended by Section 59 (1) of the 1932 Act,	5
Notices received in terms of Section 59 (3) of the 1932 Act, ...	*15
Notices received from guardians on removal to the area of the Council from the area of another Authority,	—
Total,	62

Notices received under Section 1 (5) of the 1908 Act :—

Of deaths of Children,	—
Of removals of Children,	—

Removals under Section 61 of the 1932 Act of Children im-
properly kept, —

Children otherwise removed from Register :—

(a) On attaining age of nine years,	—
(b) On guardians' removal from area of Council,	—
(c) For other reasons,	—

Children on Register at 15th May, 1933, 62

Total, 62

INFANT PROTECTION VISITORS.

(a) *Women Visitors*—

Number appointed, 9. Number who are also Health
Visitors, 9.

(b) *Men Visitors*—

Number appointed, 2. Number who are also Public
Assistance Officers, nil.

Total number of visits paid during period by Infant Protection
Visitors to Children on Register, 74

NOTE.—Each inspection of each child to be regarded as a
separate visit, even where two or more children are
resident with the same guardian.

PARTICULARS OF GUARDIANS.

Total number of Guardians on Register, 57

Number of Guardians each keeping 3 infants for reward, ... 1

" " " " 4 " " " " —

" " " " 5 or more infants for reward, —

PROSECUTIONS.

For all Offences under Part I. of the 1908 Act and Part V. of
the 1932 Act, —

Of which for Offences under Section i (7) of the 1908 Act, ... —

* These 15 children had been previously removed from the roll on
attaining the age of 7 years. They are still under the care of their
original guardians and have not yet attained the age of 9 years. The
guardians, in view of the proviso to Section 59 (3) of the 1932 Act, have
not been called upon to re-intimate the reception of these children.

There does not appear to be any other place in which these figures
can be entered on this form.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

Enteric Fever.—5 cases of enteric fever were notified
during 1933, being 4 less than last year. Of these 1 gave a
reaction for typhoid, 1 for typhoid and para-typhoid B.,
1 for para-typhoid B. only, while 2 gave no reaction.

All notifications were from the Landward area, and all were removed to hospital.

Scarlet Fever.—This disease continued to be prevalent during most of the year, 460 cases being notified, as against 585 in the previous year. 415 cases were removed to hospital. Although the type of disease was for the most part mild, there were 7 deaths.

Diphtheria.—There was a large increase in the numbers of diphtheria cases notified, the total amounting to 186 cases, which is the largest number recorded for the enlarged Public Health area. Of this number 176 were removed to hospital, 35 to Helensburgh Hospital, 28 to Duntocher, 38 to Dumbarton, and 75 to Lennox.

Swabs from these patients resulted in 96 being found positive and 90 negative.

As regards distribution, no fewer than 71 cases occurred in Kirkintilloch Burgh, while 36 cases were notified from Helensburgh. The only other area showing an unusual increase was East Kilpatrick (Landward) with 24 cases, but of these 17 were in institutions dealing mainly with Glasgow children. There were 10 deaths from this cause.

Erysipelas.—There were 87 cases of this disease notified, as against 78 in 1932. 13 cases were removed to hospital.

Puerperal Fever and Puerperal Pyrexia.—15 cases of puerperal fever and 10 cases of puerperal pyrexia were notified during the year 1933, as against 6 cases of fever and 5 cases of pyrexia in the previous year.

13 of the patients concerned were removed to hospital. There were 3 deaths from puerperal fever.

Primary Pneumonia.—During 1933, 82 cases of primary pneumonia were notified, as against 143 in the previous year. 26 of these were treated in hospital. The total number of deaths reported was 57, as against 66 in 1932.

Influenzal Pneumonia.—15 cases of this disease were notified, as against 26 in 1932. 6 of these patients were sent to hospital.

Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis.—During 1933, 3 cases of this disease were notified. All were treated in hospital and 3 deaths were registered. As one of the notified cases recovered, these deaths would appear to include a patient who was not considered to be suffering from cerebro-spinal meningitis by this Department, although the Registrar-General classified it as such for statistical purposes in his annual returns. 2 of the notified cases were bacteriologically positive.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—16 cases were reported during 1933. 3 of these were removed to hospital for treatment. As far as could be ascertained, permanent injury to the eyes occurred in only 1 of these cases, and the extent of impairment was not great.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—1 case was notified during the year and treated in hospital.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—2 cases were notified during the year and were dealt with during the acute stage in the infectious diseases hospitals. In 1 case the arms were both affected. This boy is recovering, but is still under treatment at a Glasgow hospital as an out-patient. In the second case both legs were affected.

Dysentery.—5 notifications were received during the year, as against no notifications in 1932. Specimens from these patients were examined and all found to be positive. In

3 cases the infection was by the Flexner Group of organisms and in 2 cases the infection was by the Sonne Group. The 3 Flexner cases were children with no association between them, one being a child in a Glasgow Holiday Home, the only case there, with no history of infection. Another was a Bearsden school child with no definite history of infection, although two other members of the family had had slight attacks with dysenteric symptoms; specimens, however, were negative. The third, a Duntocher child, was the son of a man who had an attack of dysentery two years previous.

As regards the Sonne cases, they were children in Duntocher who gave no indication of where the infection was obtained. They were in the same family.

Infectious Disease at Dairy Farms.—14 dairy farms were involved in outbreaks of infectious disease during 1933. In all 17 patients were concerned. Of these, 13 were cases of scarlet fever and 3 diphtheria. There was also 1 pneumonia. Prompt action was taken in every case, and as far as could be ascertained, apart from the instance mentioned below, no spread of the disease occurred amongst the customers. The only outbreak which caused any difficulty was connected with a large dairy farm where scarlet fever occurred. On 17th July, a case was reported from the home of milkers at the farm. All precautions were taken, and there appeared to be no source of infection at the farm itself, and the milk supply was not interfered with.

A period of 14 days elapsed, and then 2 cases occurred in the farm itself. Careful examination of those connected with the farm failed to reveal any missed case. In spite of the presumption that scarlet fever infection was present at the farm during the latter part of July, only 2 customers, both female adults, developed scarlet fever, which was a very small proportion to be infected from a farm retailing about 100 gallons of milk a day. In all probability the infection in these cases was obtained elsewhere.

In addition to actual farm cases, there was an outbreak of scarlet fever at a retail milk shop. The first case occurred in April, and no further case occurred till September, when 3 further cases were notified. Scarlet fever being rather prevalent in the district at the time, it was difficult to say how far infection was carried by the milk, but all possible precautions were taken to prevent the spread.

Infectious Disease at Children's Homes, &c.—During 1933 no fewer than 52 cases of infectious disease were notified from Children's Homes or other residential institutions in the County. 41 of these patients were removed to hospital. The diseases were scarlet fever, 20; diphtheria, 17; erysipelas, 4; influenzal pneumonia, 4; primary pneumonia, 2; whooping-cough, 2; dysentery, 1; puerperal fever, 1; puerperal pyrexia, 1.

The institutions chiefly affected were the Royal Hospital for Sick Children, Drumchapel, and the Hillfoot Holiday Home, Bearsden.

Ships in the Gareloch.—In spite of the fact that the number of ships laid up in the loch was larger than ever, there were very few cases of infectious disease dealt with during the year, the total being 4—pneumonia, 2; diphtheria, 2. There were also 2 cases of scarlet fever and 1 of pneumonia on houseboats.

Closure of Schools.—It was not considered necessary to close any of the schools in the area of the County Council (Landward) or small Burghs during 1933.

Smallpox.—No case of smallpox occurred during the year, although a number of contacts were intimated by officers of Port Local Authorities. No further steps were taken regarding the suggested Smallpox Hospital.

Vaccination.—The following table shows the number of conscientious objections to vaccination recorded during the year :—

Registration District.							Number.
Arrochar,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Bonhill,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	185
Cardross,	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Dunbarton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Kilcreggan and Cove,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Kilmaronock,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Luss,	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Renton,	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Rosneath (Landward),	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Rosneath (Burghal),	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Rhu (Landward),	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Rhu (Burghal),	...	...	...	...	...	...	73
Cumbernauld,	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
East Kilpatrick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Kirkintilloch (Landward),	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Kirkintilloch (Burghal),	...	...	...	...	...	...	146
Milngavie (Landward),	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Milngavie (Burghal),	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
West Kilpatrick,	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
							<hr/> 710 <hr/>

8,450 children were examined by the school medical officers during the school year which ended 31st July, 1933. Of these, 4,142 were found to be unvaccinated, practically the same figure as last year. The entrants, however, showed an increase of unvaccination to the extent of 4·6 per cent. (63·6 being unvaccinated). The Vale of Leven area with 56·7 was the most unvaccinated area, while the New Kilpatrick area was least unvaccinated with 25·9 per cent.

PARISH.	Enteric Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria and Mem. Group.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Primary Pneumonia.	Influenza Pneumonia.	Polio-myelitis.	Cerebro-spinal Meningitis.	Encephalitis Lethargica.	Dysentery.	Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Pulmonary Tuberculosis.	Other Tuberculosis.	Totals.
Arrochar, ...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	7
Bonhill, ...	1	59	17	26	3	1	18	2	1	...	...	...	3	10	14	155
Cardross, ...	1	27	21	11	1	1	6	...	...	1	...	...	4	5	2	80
Dunbarton, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Kilmarnock, ...	...	1	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Luss, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Rosneath (Landward), ...	...	7	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	13
Rosneath (Burghal), ...	...	12	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18
Rhu (Landward), ...	...	11	1	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	20
Rhu (Burghal), ...	...	59	36	10	...	2	9	3	...	...	...	...	1	7	3	130
West Kilpatrick, ...	...	68	2	9	2	...	19	3	1	2	...	3	5	7	12	133
East Kilpatrick (Landward), ...	...	52	24	3	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	2	...	6	1	98
East Kilpatrick (Burghal), ...	...	10	6	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	5	34
Kirkintilloch (Landward), ...	2	39	7	7	1	1	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	76
Kirkintilloch (Burghal), ...	...	64	71	7	3	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	1	9	6	170
Cumbernauld, ...	...	48	...	6	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	7	72
Totals, ...	5	460	186	87	15	10	82	15	2	3	1	5	16	71	56	1,014
Removed to Hospital, ...	5	415	176	13	12	1	26	6	2	3	1	5	3	42	15	725

TABLE XI.—SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE OCCURRING IN HOUSES OF DIFFERENT SIZES, ETC., IN 1933.

Disease.	Number of Apartments.						Cases occurring in					Total No. of Cases.
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Over Five.	Insti- tutions.	Hotels.	Ships.	Tents.	House- boats.	
Enteric Fever, ...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever, ...	19	181	95	50	31	62	20	...	...	...	2	460
Diphtheria, ...	12	88	29	13	13	12	17	...	2	...	...	186
Erysipelas, ...	4	29	21	11	7	10	4	...	...	...	1	87
Puerperal Fever, ...	...	10	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	15
Poliomyelitis, ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Primary Pneumonia, ...	5	34	15	12	2	8	2	1	2	1	...	82
Influenzal Pneumonia, ...	...	5	3	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	15
Puerperal Pyrexia, ...	...	7	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Encephalitis Lethargica, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dysentery, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5

TUBERCULOSIS.

Diagnosis.—In treatment and ultimately in prevention, success is only attained in dealing with the early case. The physician is now much more alive to the significance of the early signs of Tuberculosis and makes full use of the services of the Tuberculosis Officer. People more readily seek medical advice. Still the advanced case occurs. Only slowly will better material filter through to the Sanatoria.

It is necessary, therefore, for the Tuberculosis Officer to go out and look for his cases, especially in the field to which he has ready access, the heavily-infected field of contacts. Experience confirms still more the important part played by domestic infection, particularly since X-rays have taken such a large share in early diagnosis. In children, quite extensive lesions may give little evidence on ordinary examination, while X-rays shows definite disease in contacts with only slight symptoms. X-ray examination is now all important.

Treatment. — A steadily-increasing number of cases is returning from Sanatoria with a pneumothorax, a lung collapse induced for treatment. The refills of air necessary at intervals to keep the lung collapsed must be controlled by X-ray observation. At present it is necessary to send patients back to Glenlomond or to Glasgow for refills, entailing a considerable expenditure of time and also inconvenience. Facilities should be provided for this at the County Clinics, say at Alexandria, Duntocher, and Kirkintilloch. The population at each of these centres does not justify an X-ray installation, but there are now available efficient portable X-ray outfits, which could be taken about by car and utilised efficiently to control refills. In a scattered county area this is indispensable.

Isolation.—Unless all patients with the germs of Tuberculosis in their sputum are to be isolated permanently in hospital, which is unthinkable, more consideration should be

given to home conditions. Where housing is bad, preference should be given to a greater extent to the tuberculous case, and, if necessary, the rent should be supplemented to provide, under supervision, a separate room for the patient—bed and bedding being lent. Infection of the child is the danger to be avoided.

Hospitals and Sanatoria.—The scheme in this respect is unaltered. At Lennox Hospital the verandahs are being enclosed by folding glass windows, giving a greater degree of weather protection. In Dumbarton Joint-Hospital there is still a pressing need for further accommodation to obviate patients living, eating, and sleeping in the same ward.

Propaganda is urgently necessary, to some extent still in giving publicity to the problem of Tuberculosis, but even more to enforce on the public conscience the ordinary needs of hygiene and the principles of nutrition. The main defence against all illnesses is a healthy constitution. There is much carelessness, but even much more ignorance, of the rules of healthy living amongst fathers and mothers alike. In diet, excess of carbohydrates and pre-cooked foods, with insufficient vegetables, fruit, and milk is found in the majority of households. Where an income has no margin, a knowledge of food values is indispensable. Few of the health articles in the newspapers are read by the average housewife, engrossed in her single-handed, never-ending task of clothing, feeding, and rearing a family and cleaning a house. She has no time, or regards the matter, little wonder, as too complex. The time for the main structure of any education is at school. There, far too little time is spent on teaching the science of healthy living. A substantial part of the curriculum should be given to the principle and practice of health and physical culture, and all senior girls should understand the meaning of a balanced diet and food values. Unless this is done we are paying lip service only to the creed of prevention.

Milk.—Still no legislation has been evolved to give us a safe milk supply. Milk from tuberculin-tested cattle for preference, with pasteurised milk as the only alternative, is an obvious and effective course. The public health concern is for a SAFE milk supply, but that quality is no less important for the milk trade if the sale is to be increased. The problem of a surplus will be greatly diminished when the article sold is of reputable quality. The recommendation of milk as a food has little force when it must be qualified by stipulating "SAFE" Milk.

REPORT ON COUNTY CASES AND TREATMENT.

At the end of 1933 the number of cases on the roll was 534. These cases were distributed as follows:—

210 Pulmonary cases.

324 Non-Pulmonary cases.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—71 cases (39 males and 32 females) came to the notice of the Medical Officer during 1933, and in the sputa of 45 of these cases tubercle bacilli were found. The age-distribution of the cases was as follows:—

AGE PERIODS.								
Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	Over 65	Total
—	—	4	25	17	11	13	1	71

Of this number—

42 were treated in sanatoria,

1 received domiciliary treatment,

12 died before the end of the year,

2 had left the district, and in

16 cases the diagnosis was not verified.

NOTE.—Of the 16 non-verified cases, 6 occurred in Woodilee Mental Hospital, which is not visited, and 3 in the Death Returns.

It should be noted that the above total of 71 cases includes 6 patients from Woodilee Mental Hospital, whereas the number of deaths, namely 12, does not include 4 deaths in this institution, which for statistical purposes are transferred to other Local Authorities. Of those who died within the year, the average period of survival after notification was 9.39 weeks, and the duration of life after notification is shown in the following table:—

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1933.								
Total	PERIOD OF SURVIVAL AFTER NOTIFICATION.							
	1 Week	1 Month	3 Months	6 M'ths	9 M'ths	Over 9 M'ths	Notified at Death	In Death Returns
12	—	3	2	1	2	—	1	3

Of the 3 cases found in the Death Returns, 2 had transferred into the County after developing tuberculosis and had not been notified, while the other was a patient in Larbert Asylum. The case notified on the day of death was a commercial traveller who had only been in the County for a few days.

During the year there were 33 pulmonary deaths. 12 of the deaths were of cases notified during the year, and no fewer than 8 of these died within nine months of notification. The history of these latter cases shows that the majority had not attended a doctor sufficiently early to have treatment commenced in time, and that little delay occurred in diagnosis by the practitioner after the patient had reported. There is here an obvious need for further education on the part of the people and also a good case for routine examination of healthy persons.

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.—During the year under review 56 cases (32 males and 24 females) came to the notice of the Medical Officer. These cases may be conveniently

classified according to age and situation of the disease as follows :—

Situation of the Disease.	AGE PERIODS.								Total
	Under 5	5—10	10—15	15—25	25—35	35—45	45—65	65 & Over	
Glands, ...	2	6	5	6	—	2	1	—	22
Bones and Joints,...	2	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	6
Abdomen,	5	1	3	4	1	1	—	—	15
Spine, ...	1	—	1	2	—	—	1	—	5
Meninges,	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4
Skin, ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other, ...	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	3
Total, ...	12	8	11	15	2	4	3	1	56

Of this number—

15 were treated in sanatoria,

9 received domiciliary treatment,

9 had died before the end of the year,

1 had left the district, and in

14 cases the diagnosis was not verified.

NOTE.—Of the 14 non-verified cases, 1 died at the time of notification and 2 were found in the Death Returns.

Two patients notified as having abdominal tuberculosis died, one of pertussis and the other of rectal carcinoma. The following table, which does not include the above deaths, but includes a further 3 cases which were discovered in the Death Returns, shows the duration of life after notification. The average period of survival, including these 3 cases, was 2·86 weeks.

CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1933.

Total	PERIOD OF SURVIVAL AFTER NOTIFICATION.							
	1 Week	1 Month	3 Months	6 M'ths	9 M'ths	Over 9 M'ths	Notified at Death	In Death Returns
9	1	1	—	1	—	—	1	5

The causes of death in the 9 cases noted above who were notified and who died during the current year are as follows:—Abdominal tuberculosis, 4; spinal tuberculosis, 1; tuberculous meningitis, 2; old tubercular lesion of leg of 40 years' duration and general debility, 1; convulsions due to cerebral meningitis (probably tuberculous), 1.

It will be noted that 2 deaths were not due to a definite tuberculous condition.

GENERAL COMPARISONS.—The Death Returns again show a slight improvement on the result of the previous year, there being 33 pulmonary deaths, as against 35 in 1932, and 11 non-pulmonary deaths as against 13 in 1932. The decrease is small, but is a steady continuation of the fall during the last several years. The non-pulmonary rate is particularly satisfactory when 11 for the current year is compared with 13 for the previous year and 26 for the year 1931. Of the patients who died, only 4 were children below 5 years of age. In these 4 cases there was no history of contact with a case of pulmonary tuberculosis. The improvement may in part be ascribed to more frequent examination of dairy herds giving a diminution in the output of tuberculous milk. As most of the milk sale in this County is directly from producer to consumer, the factor of dilution by bulking plays a comparatively small part, save in one or two of the small burghs where the milk supplied through Co-operative Associations is pasteurised. The steady downward trend of mortality is therefore satisfactory, and it is again to be noted that there does not seem to be any general impairment of nutrition in spite of the financial crisis.

SANATORIUM TREATMENT.—During the year there were 148 patients treated in sanatoria, 9 of whom had treatment in more than one institution. The following table gives the

names of the sanatoria and the number of patients who received treatment in each :—

Name of Sanatorium.	Number of Patients.
Glenlomond,	21
Bridge-of-Weir,	9
Lennox,	56
Dumbarton,	24
Helensburgh,	9
Southfield,	1
Strathblane,	1
St. Andrew's,	26
Biggart,	5
East Park,	1
Robroyston,	1
Manor Valley,	1
Ochil Hills,	1
Ruchill,	1

At the end of 1933, 24 sputum positive cases were residing at home. The table below indicates whether these patients were satisfactorily isolated at home. In every case where isolation is unsatisfactory the patient has refused treatment or has returned home against advice. Of the 10 cases given below as being unsatisfactorily isolated at home, all are in contact with children :—

TYPE OF PATIENT.	STATE OF ISOLATION.	
	Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Previously treated in Sanatoria :—		
Further treatment not indicated,	5	1
Further treatment necessary but declined by patient, ...	2	7
Not previously treated in Sanatoria :—		
Treatment necessary but declined by patient,	1	2
Treatment not indicated,	6	—
Totals,... ..	14	10

The 10 patients shown in the foregoing table as being unsatisfactorily isolated reside in houses of the undernoted sizes :—

NUMBER OF APARTMENTS IN HOUSE.					
1 apartment, ...	...	...	...	...	1
2 apartments, ...	...	...	...	...	8
4 apartments, ...	...	...	...	...	1

DOMICILIARY TREATMENT. — There were 111 patients (35 pulmonary and 76 non-pulmonary) receiving domiciliary treatment during the year, the cost of which amounted, approximately, to £500 18s. 11d. The following tables show the total number of patients and the total number of months during which these patients were receiving the medical extras. The average duration of treatment for all pulmonary patients was 7·74 months, and for non-pulmonary patients 7·85 months :—

		PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.		
		Number of Patients.	Total Number of Months.	Average Number of Months.
MALES.	Adults,	16	113	7·06
	Children,	3	30	10
FEMALES.	Adults,	15	116	7·7
	Children,	1	12	12

NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.				
		Number of Patients.	Total Number of Months.	Average Number of Months.
MALES.	Adults,	12	98	8·16
	Children,	34	310	9·1
FEMALES.	Adults,	11	82	7·45
	Children,	19	107	5·62

It will be noted that the cost of domiciliary treatment has increased, particularly for pulmonary cases. Owing to the heavy incidence of unemployment in the industrial areas of the County, this has been granted to patients who have left sanatoria for longer periods than would have been necessary had the family circumstances been better.

DRUGS.—Drugs were given at an approximate cost of £16 12s. 4d. These are chiefly prescribed by the family practitioners in charge of home cases, and include also dressings.

DISPENSARY TREATMENT.—There is no alteration in the number of Clinics in the County. There is a weekly Clinic in Duntocher on Tuesdays, in Renton and Alexandria on Thursdays, and in Kirkintilloch on Fridays, there being insufficient numbers in other areas to justify a clinic. It is hoped that during 1934 it may be possible, through the introduction of electricity to the village, to equip Duntocher Clinic for ultra-violet light treatment. A room was provided in the Clinic for this purpose when it was built.

In the latter part of the year Mantoux-testing of contacts was commenced, but the numbers are too small yet for comment.

As pneumothorax treatment is more generally adopted, an increasingly larger number of patients is being discharged from sanatoria requiring continuation of refills. Patients who have been treated in Glenlomond return there for refills, thus entailing not only the hospital charge of One Guinea but also a train fare. Other patients are treated at Glasgow Corporation Refill Station in Baird Street. While this is perfectly satisfactory from the point of view of treatment, there is no doubt that a great deal of inconvenience and difficulty is caused by the journey involved, and soon it will be necessary to provide facilities in the County for this

purpose. This could best be done at one of the local hospitals, but in the meantime it is scarcely justifiable as there are no X-ray facilities. It is hoped that when the hospital service is reorganised it may be possible to make provision for this.

X-RAY EXAMINATIONS.—During 1933, 96 X-ray examinations were carried out, 78 for pulmonary and 18 for non-pulmonary conditions. 27 of the pulmonary conditions gave positive and 51 negative results. Of the 18 non-pulmonary conditions, 4 gave positive and 14 negative results. The following table gives particulars of the conditions with regard to localisation of disease and relative results:—

Localisation of Disease.	Number of Patients.	Results.	
		Positive.	Negative.
Chest,	78	27	51
Spine,	9	3	6
Joints—Hip,	1	—	1
Knee,	4	1	3
Shoulder,	1	—	1
Elbow,	1	—	1
Bones—Wrist,	1	—	1
Rib,	1	—	1

X-ray examination is still being used to a large extent, and is found to be of steadily-increasing value both in diagnosis and in guiding treatment.

SUMMARY OF TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS.

The undernoted are the main statistics for the County (Landward) Area for 1933:—

- 48 Pulmonary notifications.
- 42 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 28 Deaths (22 Pulmonary and 6 Non-Pulmonary).
- 107 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 95 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $\cdot 52$, compared with $\cdot 51$ in 1932; Pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 41$ and Non-Pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 11$.

The statistics for the Small Burghs are as follows:—

KIRKINTILLOCH.

- 9 Pulmonary notifications.
- 6 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 7 Deaths (6 Pulmonary and 1 Non-Pulmonary).
- 23 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 11 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate was $\cdot 58$, compared with $\cdot 67$ in 1932; Pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 49$ and Non-Pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 09$.

MILNGAVIE.

- 6 Pulmonary notifications.
- 5 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 8 Deaths (4 Pulmonary and 4 Non-Pulmonary).
- 8 Cases treated in Sanatoria.

The total death-rate was $1\cdot 5$, compared with $1\cdot 53$ in 1932; Pulmonary death-rate being $\cdot 75$ and Non-Pulmonary death-rate $\cdot 75$.

HELENSBURGH.

- 7 Pulmonary notifications.
- 3 Non-Pulmonary notifications.
- 1 Death (Pulmonary).
- 12 Cases treated in Sanatoria.
- 3 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

The total death-rate, which was also the Pulmonary death-rate, was $\cdot 114$, compared with $\cdot 46$ in 1932.

COVE AND KILCREGGAN.

- 1 Pulmonary notification.
- 1 Case treated in Sanatorium.
- 2 Cases granted domiciliary treatment.

TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

The Dunbartonshire Joint-Committee on Venereal Diseases, which included the County Council, the Town Councils of Dumbarton, Helensburgh, Milngavie, and Kilcreggan, was disbanded as at 15th May, 1933. With the exception of the Burgh of Dumbarton, all of these areas now come within the scope of County administration, and the functions of the Joint-Committee have been transferred to the Public Health General Sub-Committee of the County Council.

The arrangements previously made by the Joint-Committee with the Corporation of Glasgow in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases have been continued by the County Council for the Landward and Small Burghal areas, including the Burgh of Kirkintilloch, which formerly had an arrangement with the County of Lanark.

Travelling expenses were paid in the case of 31 patients during the year; the total cost amounting to £84 15s. 2d. Specimens examined in the Glasgow Corporation Laboratories numbered 69. Fifty-six of these were bloods for Wassermann test, 21 specimens gave positive reactions, 33 were negative, and 2 doubtful. Of 12 specimens of exudate submitted, 3 gave positive results and 9 negative results. One specimen of cerebro-spinal fluid was found to be negative. Only one practitioner made application for the supply of an arseno-benzine preparation during the year. Six doses each of .45 grammes were provided, at a cost of 12s. 3d.

The following table gives details of the work done in the various Glasgow Clinics:—

TABLE GIVING DETAILS OF TREATMENT AT VENEREAL DISEASE CLINICS FOR THE YEAR ENDED NOV. 30TH, 1933.

TREATMENT CENTRE.	IN-PATIENTS.		OUT-PATIENTS.	
	Number of persons not previously Out-Patients admitted as In-Patients.	Aggregate number of In-Patient days.	Number of persons not previously In-Patients treated at Out-Patient Clinics.	Aggregate Out-Patient attendances.
Western Infirmary,	8	450
Eye Infirmary,	309
Black St. Dispensary,	28	772
Broomielaw Treatment Centre,	9	372
Belvidere Hospital,	...	147	...	...
Bellahouston Treatment Centre,	1	2
Lock Hospital,	49	3	96
Baird St. Hospital,	...	74	5	48
Sick Children's Hosp.,	1	45
Maternity Hospital,	3	8
Totals,	270	58	2,102

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

There was a very considerable increase in the number of specimens examined in the County Laboratory during the year, the total being 1,773 examinations as against 1,322 in 1932. The increase was almost entirely due to the number of swabs submitted for examination for the diphtheria bacillus.

It is interesting to note that while the actual expenditure incurred for running the laboratory was only about £20 for the year, there was income from outside authorities amounting to £56 12s. 6d., and, in addition, the County Council were saved an expenditure of £165, which is the least cost at which examination of the various specimens could have been obtained in any of the few laboratories available. The work of the laboratory is, of course, done by the Assistant Medical Officer of Health, with the assistance of a junior clerk, who also acts as laboratory attendant, and is fitted in with their other duties.

Details of the specimens examined will be found in Table No. XII.

TABLE XII.—BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS IN COUNTY LABORATORY, 1933.

NATURE OF SPECIMEN.	Western Area.		Eastern Area.		Burgh of Milngavie.		Burgh of Helensburgh.		Burgh of Kirkintilloch.		Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan.		Dun- tocher Hospital.		Helens- burgh Hospital.		Lennox Hospital.		Burgh of Dum- barton.		Dum- barton Joint Hospital.		Schools.		Total.
	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	+	-	
Sputa for Tubercle Bacilli,	18	59	11	43	2	13	3	11	7	38	1	3	...	4	4	17	24	16	9	60	28	34	...	...	405
Swabs for Diphtheria Bacilli,	19	123	8	89	13	55	10	46	5	31	...	4	34	71	29	72	58	251	6	68	46	141	...	...	1179
Blood Agglutination—Typhoid or Paratyphoid, ...	1	11	1	11	...	6	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	9	...	3	...	3	6	12	...	6	...	...	81
Urine for Tubercle Bacilli, ...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	...	10	...	...	...	20
Hair for Ringworm, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	6
Cerebro-Spinal Fluid for T.B.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Fluid for Meningococci, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	13
Pleural Fluid for Tubercle Bacilli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	3	...	...	8
Pus for Tubercle Bacilli, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Smears for Gonococci, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Totals, ...	38	196	20	145	15	74	13	63	12	77	1	7	35	93	33	92	82	272	21	150	77	196	1	5	1727

During the year 46 Milk Specimens were submitted by the Veterinary Inspector; Microscopical examination failed to reveal the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus in any instance; Organisms of other types were found in many of the specimens.

MEDICAL TREATMENT OF THE SICK POOR.

The question of improving the Public Assistance Medical Services was before a committee during the year. This matter was raised principally by a communication from the Vale of Leven District Council. The following minute explains the position :—

" There was submitted a communication from the Clerk to the Vale of Leven District Council, directing the attention of this Committee to cases where, due to unemployment, a family has, of necessity, to make application to the Public Assistance Committee for medical service. It was suggested that consideration should be given to allowing such families to retain their own family doctor in view of his experience of the patients' illness, and that the doctor be allowed to submit the expenses incurred to the Public Assistance Committee for payment. There was also submitted a report thereon by the Medical Officer of Health, and, after consideration and discussion, the Committee agreed that the matter be continued for further consideration until the Government's policy in relation to the relief of unemployed persons is known."

This matter was fully gone into and the following is the report referred to in the minute quoted. As will be seen from the minute, the Committee agreed to continue the question until the Bill relating to unemployed persons had been fully discussed by Parliament and it was known what attitude the National Government was to take up regarding the treatment of such persons :—

REPORT ON PUBLIC ASSISTANCE MEDICAL SERVICE.

" If you will refer to my Annual Report for 1932 you will note that reference is made to a possible free choice of Doctors under the Public Assistance Scheme. This really goes further than the suggestion made by Mr. Craig to the Vale of Leven District Council.

" It will be realised, however, that the problem is a somewhat difficult one and that the Vale of Leven area could not be dealt with alone, but any scheme approved would require to be put into force in the whole of the County area under the jurisdiction of the County Council.

" One of the main difficulties is that, if such a scheme as is suggested by Mr. Craig could be arranged for, the general practitioners who are not District Medical Officers would be paid at a higher rate than the District Medical Officers for the same class of work.

" National Health Insurance is paid for on a panel basis where the total liability of the Doctor for treatment is known and a rate per head per member of the panel can be fixed.

" Except under a permanent Scheme, working in conjunction with the National Health Insurance Scheme, it would be practically impossible to arrange panels covering unemployed uninsured workers and the families of unemployed men. There is, therefore, no comparable rate per head per member of the panel.

" In the County of Dunbarton (excluding Clydebank and Dumbarton), for the year 1932, there were 4,400 patients treated under the National Health Insurance out of a panel of 26,670.

" At 8/- per person on panel the total cost would be £10,668, and this gives a rate of payment of £2 8s. 6d. per patient treated.

" In the same area for the year 1932 there were 8,783 persons treated by the District Medical Officers under Public Assistance. The proportions of Ordinary Poor and Able Bodied Poor are not available.

" (The cost of prescriptions issued to patients shows an almost equal division between the sections, with the Ordinary Poor slightly larger).

" The salaries of District Medical Officers amount to £1,070 per year, which gives a rate of payment of slightly less than 2/6 per patient treated.

" It is most unlikely that District Medical Officers would carry on one section of the work at their present rates if enhanced rates were being paid for the other section, and it is practically certain that the general practitioners would not consent to continue their National Health Insurance and family practice at Public Assistance rates.

" If the National Health Insurance 'rate per patient treated' cost be taken as a basis, the total cost for the year for all persons treated under Public Assistance would have been £21,299.

" (This cost covers patients totalling 1 per cent. of the entire panel on treatment all the year round and an average of 28 days incapacity for the remainder under National Health Insurance. Comparable figures for Public Assistance are not available).

" The National Health Insurance rate of 8/- per person on the panel having been fixed after careful consideration of ascertained figures regarding numbers of cases likely to require treatment and numbers of visits per patient it may be assumed that any rate per visit which practitioners would agree to would incur an expenditure practically equivalent to that previously stated.

" At the present time a complete revision of the Public Assistance Medical Service is under consideration in Lanarkshire and it might be advisable to await the experience of a County of similar nature but with such an enormous population before going into the matter fully in this County.

" It must also be remembered that the British Medical Association have been considering the whole problem and a draft scheme is actually in existence which would make it possible to have all Public Assistance Medical work done on the panel system in conjunction with the National Health Insurance.

" While the lack of reliable data is to be regretted, it is entirely unavoidable and I have commented on this matter in my last two Annual Reports. In view of the exceedingly small remuneration paid to District Medical Officers for the large amount of work which they already do it would be quite impossible to ask them to keep the extensive records necessary to yield the information required by such an enquiry.

" In view of all the above facts, I would strongly recommend the County Council not to attempt to alter the procedure in force at the present time. That it will have to be changed there is no doubt, but it would be inadvisable to alter a portion of the Scheme without including arrangements for treatment of those who are on the Roll of the Poor."

The following shows the numbers of treatments during 1933:—

- (a) The number of persons who received outdoor medical relief—1,343 men; 1,902 women; 2,271 children.
- (b) The number of sick poor treated in poorhouses—68 men; 47 women; 13 children.
- (c) The number of sick poor treated in other institutions—62 men; 39 women; 8 children.

Towards the end of 1933, Dr. Blakely, who had been for many years associated with the Poor Law work in Kirkintilloch, died, and Dr. Henderson, who had assisted in the work during his illness, continued to fill the position of District Medical Officer until the end of the year, pending the making of a permanent appointment.

HOSPITAL AND AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE HOSPITALS.

In last year's report reference was made to a suggested cubicle ward at Dumbarton Joint Hospital, but although the Medical Officers appear to be in agreement that a ward of this nature should be provided, the Joint Board do not seem to have taken any further steps in the matter. The necessity for a cubicle ward need not be again stressed.

HELENSBURGH FEVER HOSPITAL.—The following figures show the numbers of patients treated during the year. The hospital was still in use at the end of the year for infectious diseases. The following are the statistics for 1933:—

(1) Total number of admissions,	127
(2) Total number of patients discharged,	111
(3) Total number of deaths,	7
(4) Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above (total patient-days divided by the sum of the deaths and discharges),	51
(5) Number of beds occupied:—	
(a) Average during the year,	17
(b) Highest—on 31st December, 1933,	29
(c) Lowest—on 29th May, 1933,	6
(6) Number of surgical operations:—	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia,	3
(b) Other operations,	3

DUNTOCHER HOSPITAL.—There is nothing special to report regarding this hospital, except that the suggestion that the hospital should be affiliated with a Glasgow hospital for the training of probationers was turned down by the General Nursing Council, as was also the suggestion made to the Department of Health that all County hospitals should be taken as a unit for this purpose. The following table gives the statistics for 1933 :—

(1) Total number of admissions,	189
(2) Total number of patients discharged,	173
(3) Total number of deaths,	6
(4) Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above (total patient-days divided by the sum of the deaths and discharges),	43
(5) Number of beds occupied :—	
(a) Average during the year,	21
(b) Highest—on 28th December, 1933,	43
(c) Lowest—on 7th June, 1933,	6
(6) Number of surgical operations :—	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia,	—
(b) Other operations,	8

LENNOX HOSPITAL.—The value of this hospital for transfer purposes was agreed to during the year and the details of repairs and additions were carefully gone into. The General Nursing Council agreed to allow affiliation of this hospital with Ruchill Hospital as a training centre, and an agreement was entered into with the Corporation of Glasgow for this purpose. The hospital lost an old and trusty servant by the death of Dr. Blakely, Kirkintilloch, who took more than an ordinary interest in its work and did everything in his power to increase its efficiency and usefulness. Dr. Henderson acted as Dr. Blakely's substitute during his illness. The following are the statistics for 1933 :—

(1) Total number of admissions,	307
(2) Total number of patients discharged,	235
(3) Total number of deaths,	14
(4) Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above (total patient-days divided by the sum of the deaths and discharges),	63

Age in Years.	0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		Over 50		Totals.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	BOTH	
SCARLET FEVER—																		
Recovered, ...	3	6	8	11	4	11	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	21	31	52
Remaining, ...	2	1	4	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5	12
Died, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
DIPHTHERIA—																		
Recovered, ...	2	2	4	8	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	7	16	23
Remaining, ...	3	2	1	3	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	9	13
Died, ...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING COUGH—																		
Recovered, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
WHOOPING-COUGH—																		
Recovered, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
MEASLES—																		
Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
ERYSIPELAS—																		
Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3
PNEUMONIA—																		
Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	1	2	3
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—																		
Discharged, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	11	1	12
Remaining, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Died, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	2
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—																		
Remaining, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Died, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals, ...	16	13	18	26	9	17	2	8	9	2	4	4	3	1	61	71	132	

TABLE XIV.—ADMISSIONS TO DUNTOCHER HOSPITAL, 1933.

Age in Years.	0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		Over 50		Totals.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
SCARLET FEVER— Recovered, ...	12	16	13	22	11	10	5	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	42	53
Remaining, ...	6	5	6	8	3	4	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	16	19
Died, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
DIPHTHERIA— Recovered, ...	1	2	...	8	3	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	15
Remaining, ...	...	...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Died, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
PNEUMONIA— Recovered, ...	1	1	1	...	4	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	7	6
Remaining, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Died, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
DYSENTERY— Recovered, ...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
ERYSIPELAS— Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	1
Died, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
POLIOMYELITIS— Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS— Recovered, ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Died, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
*ENTERIC FEVER— Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
PARATYPHOID FEVER— †Discharged, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals, ...	24	29	23	43	23	20	7	5	...	6	2	4	1	3	80	100
																189

* This patient was re-diagnosed as "Influenza" in Hospital.

† Communicable Diseases—Entered as admitted from Clydebank.

TABLE XV.—ADMISSIONS TO LENNOX HOSPITAL, 1933.

Age in Years.	0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		Over 50		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	BOTH
SCARLET FEVER—																	
Recovered, ...	24	32	29	26	10	10	...	6	...	2	...	2	...	...	63	78	141
Died, ...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	5
Remaining, ...	5	4	5	4	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	10	11	21
SCARLET FEVER AND DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Remaining, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered, ...	11	9	13	15	7	10	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	31	40	71
Died, ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
Remaining, ...	...	...	1	6	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	10	12
DIPHTHERIA AND MUMPS—																	
Recovered, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Discharged, ...	...	...	...	1	3	...	3	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	8	3	11
Died, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	4
Remaining, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	2	...	4	...	...	...	10	2	12
TUBERCULOSIS AND DIABETES—																	
Remaining, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Discharged, ...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Remaining, ...	2	1	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	10
TUBERCULOSIS AND MENINGITIS—																	
Died, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
BRONCHITIS—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3
GERMAN MEASLES—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA—																	
Died, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
PARA-TYPHOID FEVER—																	
Recovered, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
DYSENTERY—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Totals, ...	48	50	54	57	25	29	9	15	4	7	6	2	1	...	147	160	307

OTH

18
122
3
5

1

1

1

9
1
2

1

9
1
1

TABLE XVI—ADMISSIONS TO DUMBARTON JOINT HOSPITAL, 1933.

Age in Years.	0-5		5-10		10-20		20-30		30-40		40-50		Over 50		Totals.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	BOTH
SCARLET FEVER—																	
Recovered, ...	13	12	28	35	15	24	4	5	...	1	1	...	...	...	61	77	138
Remaining, ...	4	6	4	3	5	5	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	...	14	18	32
DIPHTHERIA—																	
Recovered, ...	11	3	6	10	5	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	22	20	42
Remaining, ...	3	1	4	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	13
Died, ...	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5
SCARLET FEVER AND WHOOPING-COUGH—																	
Recovered, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
DIPHTHERIA AND WHOOPING-COUGH—																	
Recovered, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
DIPHTHERIA AND CHICKENPOX—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
ERYSIPELAS—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4	1	2	...	7	2	9
Remaining, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Died, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	2
TETANUS—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
PNEUMONIA—																	
Recovered, ...	3	1	1	2	2	3	2	3	4	1	3	...	2	2	17	12	29
Remaining, ...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	4
Died, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1
PLEURISY—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
RHEUMATISM—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
INFANTILE PARALYSIS—																	
Recovered, ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
ENTERIC FEVER—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
INFLUENZA—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
MASTOID—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Admitted as T.B. MENINGITIS for observation—																	
Recovered, ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Died, ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER—																	
Died, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
PARA-TYPHOID—																	
Recovered, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	3	5
TUBERCULOSIS—																	
Discharged, ...	...	...	1	...	1	3	3	6	2	7	1	...	2	1	10	17	27
Remaining, ...	...	1	...	1	3	2	2	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	7	7	14
Died, ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	5	5	10
Totals, ...	40	30	48	56	34	45	12	23	10	16	14	3	11	6	169	179	348

NOTE.—In sending me the above figures the Physician in charge of the Hospital states:—"In the case of the deaths from Diphtheria, two deaths occurred within 6 hours of admission and one a little over 12 hours after admission. It is worthy of note that the death-rate of Diphtheria is in proportion of the readiness of parents in calling in a doctor and the promptness of the doctor called, in seeing to admission or giving adequate doses of anti-toxin."

(5) Number of beds occupied :—

(a) Average during the year,	57
(b) Highest—on 3rd November, 1933,	81
(c) Lowest—on 7th June, 1933,	44

(6) Number of surgical operations, :—

(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia,	2
(b) Other operations,	8

DUMBARTON JOINT HOSPITAL.—Nothing calling for special comment occurred in connection with the work of this hospital during the year.

The following are the statistics for 1933 :—

(1) Total number of admissions,	348
(2) Total number of patients discharged,	262
(3) Total number of deaths,	22
(4) Average duration of stay of patients included in 2 and 3 above (total patient-days divided by the sum of the deaths and discharges),	40
(5) Number of beds occupied :—	
(a) Average during the year,	44
(b) Highest—on 15th December, 1933,	79
(c) Lowest—on 1st July, 1933,	28
(6) Number of surgical operations :—	
(a) Under general or spinal anæsthesia,	4
(b) Other operations,	—

The County Architect has supplied me with the following regarding the County Infectious Disease Hospitals :—

LENNOX HOSPITAL.—Plans have been prepared for the altering and adding to the Administrative Buildings. This embraces a new kitchen, additional bedroom accommodation for the nursing and service staff, and the entire re-drainage of the hospital. Plans have also been prepared for enclosing the open verandahs with sliding glazed screens.

DUNTOCHER HOSPITAL.—The question of electric lighting of the hospital is under consideration.

HELENSBURGH HOSPITAL. — A considerable amount of jobbing and repair work has had to be undertaken at this hospital during the year.

GENERAL HOSPITALS.

The question of the provision of further general hospital accommodation for the County and Burghs therein was again considered by the Joint-Committee during the year, but nothing definite was decided upon.

AMBULANCE SERVICES.

As regards cases of infectious disease, these services are quite adequate.

The ambulance services in connection with accidents and illnesses in the County are provided for by private firms or Associations. There have been no complaints of inadequacy regarding these services during the year, and any applications for payment of ambulance fees have been carefully considered by the appropriate committee. In the majority of cases responsibility for payment was accepted.

In a County so scattered and sparsely populated, the provision of Local Authority ambulances is not easily arranged for.

ULTRA-VIOLET LIGHT TREATMENT.

There has been no change in the number of installations in the County, but, as mentioned elsewhere, it is hoped that an apparatus will be installed in Duntocher during 1934.

There is little to add to the results of treatment. In the minor forms of tuberculosis ultra-violet light is of great value, but only when the home regime is satisfactory. The number of cases of rickets attending this year has been increased. This may be ascribed in part to the increased number of mothers seeking advice for this through better knowledge of the consequences, as there is no indication of increasing malnutrition amongst the children attending the Child Welfare Centres. A greater number of early cases of rickets, in comparison with severe, advanced, and deformed cases, common not so many years ago, is now being dealt with in the early stages, and deformities are rarely seen. The usual complaint is that the child is late in walking or suffering from diarrhœa. Education has undoubtedly played a very definite part in this.

The following are the details of the work done at each Clinic :—

ALEXANDRIA CLINIC.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	42
Total number of attendances,	715
Average number of treatments,	17.02

	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Rickets,	22	15	7
Malnutrition,	6	4	2
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils, etc.,	2	2	—
Bronchial conditions,	6	2	4
Suspected tuberculosis,	2	1	1
Others,	4	2	2

SCHOOL CASES TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	25
Total number of attendances,	666
Average number of treatments,	26.64

	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged.
Debility,	10	8	2
Bronchial conditions,	5	3	2
Adenitis associated with septic tonsils,	3	3	—
Malnutrition,	4	3	1
Others,	3	2	1

TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	58
Total number of attendances,	1825
Average number of treatments,	31.5

	Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition. Unchanged.
Adenitis,	26	17	9
Abdominal,	20	16	4
Bones,	5	2	3
Joints,	1	—	1
Lupus,	5	1	4
Lungs,	1	—	—

KIRKINTILLOCH CLINIC.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CASES TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	...	...	...	...	16
Total number of attendances,	...	...	...	...	257
Average number of treatments,	...	...	...	...	16.06

				Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged
Rickets,	...	...	...	6	3	3
Malnutrition,	...	...	...	3	2	1
Debility,	...	...	...	3	3	—
Bronchitis,	...	...	...	4	4	—

SCHOOL CASES TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	...	...	...	...	24
Total number of attendances,	...	...	...	...	522
Average number of treatments,	...	...	...	...	21.75

				Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged
Psoriasis,	...	...	...	1	1	—
Bronchitis,	...	...	...	3	2	1
Infantile Paralysis,	...	...	...	1	—	1
Debility,	...	...	...	10	9	1
Rheumatism,	...	...	...	1	1	—
Lupus,	...	...	...	1	—	1
Glands,	...	...	...	4	2	2
Malnutrition,	...	...	...	3	3	—

TUBERCULOSIS PATIENTS TREATED.

Number of patients treated,	...	...	...	...	10
Total number of attendances,	...	...	...	...	262
Average number of treatments,	...	...	...	...	26.2

				Number of Patients.	Improved.	Condition Unchanged
Lupus,	...	...	...	4	—	4
Joints,	...	...	...	1	1	—
Glands,	...	...	...	4	2	2
Abdominal,	...	...	...	1	1	—

SUPPLY OF INSULIN IN DIABETIC CASES.

Under the scheme for the supply of insulin to persons not otherwise provided with this drug, applications were made by doctors for supplies of insulin for 16 patients. The total quantity provided was 117,800 units, and the expenditure for the year amounted to £84 9s.

In the course of the year it was considered desirable to revise the scheme for the supply of Insulin through the County Council, and the following is a copy of the scheme now in operation :—

“ PUBLIC HEALTH (SCOTLAND) AMENDMENT ACT, 1925.

“ Scheme for the Supply of Medicines and Treatment to Persons suffering from Diabetes.

“ In accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Scotland) Amendment Act, 1925, the County Council of the County of Dunbarton hereby make the following arrangements for dealing with applications by or on behalf of diabetic patients for assistance in obtaining medicines and treatment :—

- “ 1. Any application for the supply of medicines and treatment shall be addressed to the Medical Officer of Health by the patient's medical practitioner.
- “ 2. It shall be the duty of the Medical Officer of Health to ensure that, when required, sufficient medicines and treatment are available to an applicant pending the consideration of his or her claim by the local authority, and, in any exceptional case where a patient is not under immediate medical supervision, that adequate instructions are given for the administration of medicines and the due observance of the necessary precautions.
- “ 3. Any such application shall be reported by the Medical Officer of Health to the County Clerk, who shall bring the matter before the Council or appropriate Committee as may be directed by the Council from time to time.
- “ 4. In cases where the Council agree to provide insulin for diabetic patients the Medical Officer shall procure a sufficient supply of the drug from the manufacturers, as and when required.”

BLIND PERSONS ACT.

The total number of blind persons in the County, excluding the Burgh of Dumbarton, showed a slight increase at the end of the year, there being 147 names on the record kept in this department at 31st December, 1933, and 143 on the official register, kept by the Mission to the Outdoor Blind, at 1st April, 1934. Detailed statistics from these two sources are appended.

At the beginning of the year there were 7 blind persons from the County area undergoing industrial training in the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind, and 3 blind persons

were following courses of education in the Royal Blind Asylum and School, Craigmillar Park, Edinburgh. In the course of the year 1 trainee was admitted to the Royal Glasgow Asylum for the Blind. This was the young lad referred to in last year's Report as the only blind person in the County for whom such provision remained to be made. Unfortunately, he declined to continue his training and left the institution within a month of entry. At the end of the year there were 4 blind persons undergoing training, and none were awaiting admission.

Six blind persons from the County area were in residence in Townend Hospital, Dumbarton, at the close of the year. Of these, 1 was from the Burgh of Kirkintilloch, 4 were from the area of the Vale of Leven District Council, and 1 was from the area of the Helensburgh District Council.

During the year 6 certificates were issued to blind persons to enable them to obtain free wireless licences. Travelling facilities were provided for 11 blind persons, eight passes being renewed and a further three granted.

STATEMENT SHOWING NUMBER OF BLIND PERSONS ON REGISTER DURING 1933.

	On Register at 1/1/33.	Added during year.	Total.	Died during year.	Left district during year.	Certifi- cation with- drawn.	O Reg a 31/12
Burgh of Clydebank,	48	7	55	2	...	1	5
Burgh of Kirkintilloch,	11	5	16	1	...	...	1
Burgh of Helensburgh,	14	1	15	3	3	...	
Burgh of Milngavie,...	3	2	5	1	...	...
Burgh of Kilcreggan,	1	...	1	...	...	...
Eastern Area							
(Landward), ...	21	6	27	2	1	...	2
Western Area							
(Landward), ...	45	4	49	1	3	3	4
	143	25	168	10	7	4	14

TABLE XVII.—STATISTICS RELATIVE TO BLIND PERSONS AS AT 1st APRIL, 1934.

Dunbarton County (including Small Burghs and Burgh of Clydebank).

M=Males; F=Females; T=Total.

TABLE I.—CASES REGISTERED FOR FIRST TIME DURING YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1934.
AGES AT TIME OF REGISTRATION AND PROBABLE YEAR OF ONSET OF BLINDNESS.

Probable Year of Onset.	AGE AT REGISTRATION														
	0-4		5-15		16-39		40-49		50-69		70+		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
Prior to 1930,	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
1930,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
1931,	1	...	...	...	1	1
1932,	2	...	...	1	2	1	3
1933,	1	...	...	...	3	1	1	3	5	4	9
1934,	1	...	1	...	1

TABLE II.—CASES REGISTERED FOR FIRST TIME DURING YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1934.
CERTIFICATION OF BLINDNESS.

Certified by									
Ophthalmic Surgeon.				Local Medical Practitioner.		Department of Health for Scotland.	Other Evidence.	No Evidence.	Total.
Clinic.	Voluntary Agency.	Infirmary.	Other.	Voluntary Agency.	Other.				
17	17

TABLE III.—NUMBERS ACCORDING TO DIFFERENT AGE-GROUPS OF ALL BLIND PERSONS ON THE REGISTER.

0-4		5-15		16-39		40-49		50-69		70+		TOTAL.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
...	1	2	4	13	10	19	7	34	19	13	21	81	62	143

TABLE IV.—CLASSIFICATION OF BLIND SCHOOL CHILDREN (5 TO 15 YEARS INCLUSIVE).

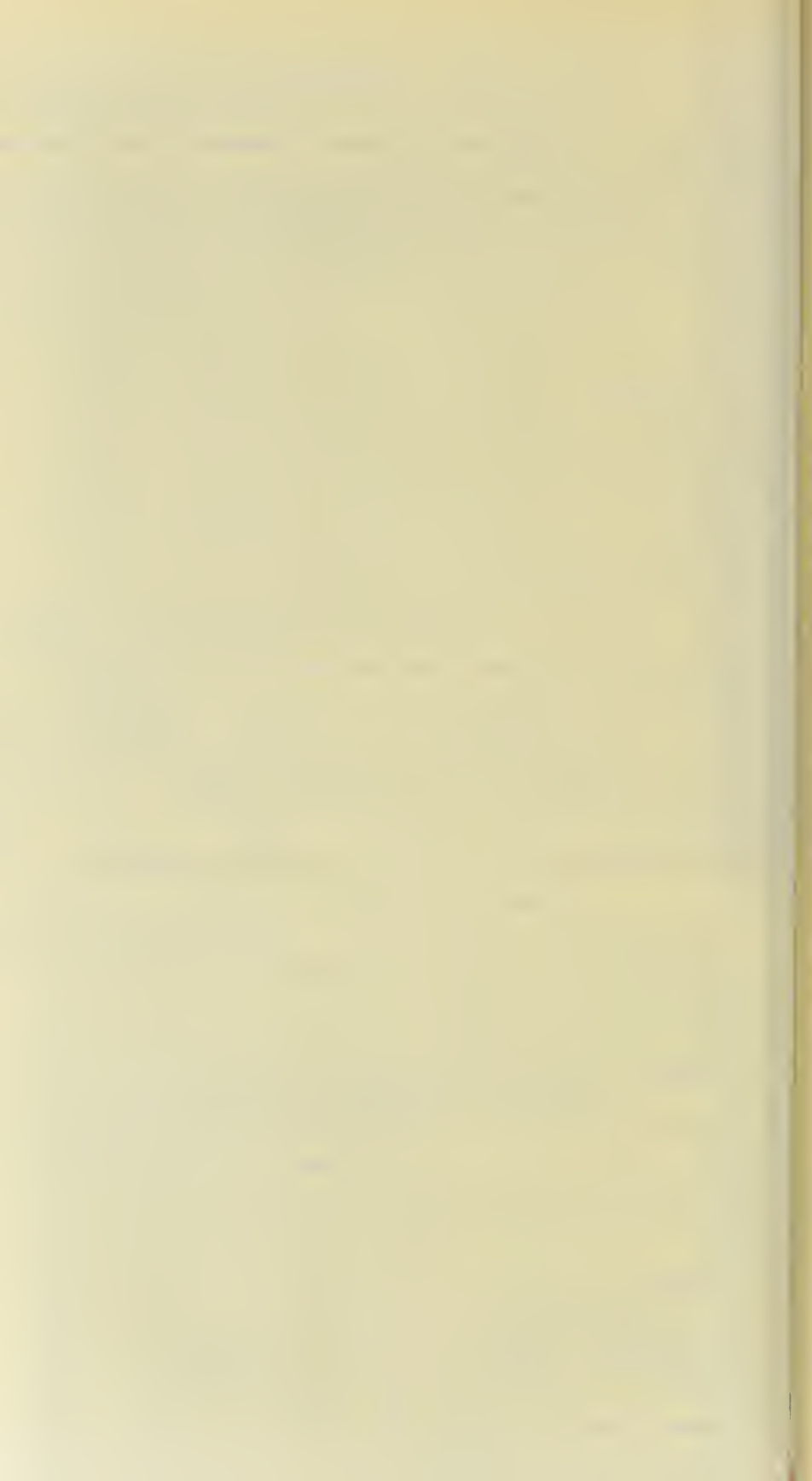
	Normal.		Mentally Sub-normal.		Physically Defective.		Both Mentally Sub-normal and Physically Defective.		TOTAL.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
At School— Blind Institution,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Education Authority School,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Not at School,	2	1	2	1	3
Total,	3	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	4	6
Number in each total who are deaf,

TABLE V.—EMPLOYMENT, &c., CONDITION OF BLIND PERSONS OF 16 YEARS AND OVER.

EMPLOYED.								Unemployed and Untrained but with some capacity.				Unemployable		TOTAL.		
In Institutions for the Blind.				Outwith Institutions for the Blind.				Probably Trainable		Untrainable but Employable in Occupation of some sort.						
Undergoing Industrial Training.		Undergoing Secondary or Professional Education.		In Workshops.												
(a)		(b)		(c)		(d)		(e)		(f)		(g)				
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.
4	...	2	...	3	4	13	...	2	...	...	...	55	53	79	57	136

TABLE VI.—THE PROBABLY TRAINABLE BLIND.

Willing to Undergo Training.											Unwilling to Undergo Training.			GRAND TOTAL.		
16-20		21-29		30-39		40-49		TOTAL.								
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
...	2	...	2	2	...	2



NEUROLOGICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC SERVICE.

At the present time the supply of services under this heading has not been made nor, indeed, even contemplated. The provision of such services in a scattered County area are naturally difficult to arrange for.

E.—PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The Port Sanitary Administration for the County of Dunbarton is carried out principally under arrangement by the Glasgow Port Sanitary Authority. A point of interest occurred during the year, however, in connection with the discharge of cargo from ships entering the Gareloch. As a rule ships containing cargo for Glasgow proceed to the Glasgow docks to discharge and return empty to the Gareloch if they are to lie up there. In such cases ships from overseas are medically examined at the Tail of the Bank by the officials of the Glasgow Port Sanitary Authority. In the course of the year two ships arrived at the Tail of the Bank from overseas and, instead of proceeding to Glasgow to discharge their cargo as usual, proposed to proceed direct to their moorings in the Gareloch, whence the cargo would be conveyed to Glasgow by lighter.

The question of who should medically inspect these ships arose, and, whilst arrangements were made with the Glasgow Port Sanitary Authority to have them examined by their officials at the Tail of the Bank, it was held that, properly speaking, the Medical Officer of the area to which the ships were proceeding should be the examining officer. It was also held that the mooring station at the Tail of the Bank was the proper point of detention for the ships under present arrangements. The difficulties in the way of a Medical Officer from this County examining a vessel under these circumstances are obvious. The establishment of a mooring station in the Gareloch to which ships could be sent for inspection was suggested, but nothing definite had been decided upon by the end of the year.

F.—WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Details regarding the inspection of these premises will be found fully stated in the reports by the Sanitary Inspectors on pages 107 and 140.

Where necessary, the Medical Officer of Health paid a visit of inspection.

REPORT BY SANITARY INSPECTOR IN THE WESTERN AREA.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
BRIDGE STREET,
ALEXANDRIA.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for the year ending 31st December, 1933. My report is prepared in accordance with instructions contained in Health Services Circular No. 2 received from the Department of Health for Scotland.

GENERAL SANITATION.

WATER SUPPLIES.

The major portion of the water supply, particularly to the populous areas within the Western District, is under the control of the Local Authority. Special Water Supply Districts exist in connection with the following areas:—Vale of Leven, Renton, Cardross, Rhu, and Garelochhead. The following villages are still outwith a Special Water District:—Croftamie, Gartocharn, Tarbet and Arrochar, Shandon, Clynder, and Rosneath.

The control and supervision of the Special Water Supply Districts comes under the scope of the County Engineer and no doubt he will be reporting in detail regarding the various districts. I would, however, like to record the fact that the past year has been a very trying one for the inhabitants within the Cardross Special Water Area from the point of view of the scarcity of water. The Local Committee and the Water Engineer have had a particularly worrying time to

conserve the supply, so much so that arrangements were actually made to cart water over from the Vale of Leven District to Cardross to be distributed throughout the district by means of water barrels. The situation was a serious one and the position has been receiving the attention of the Special Districts Committee. It is expected that, before next summer, the Cardross water supply will be augmented from another source.

VILLAGES OUTWITH SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS.—

The Committee have for some time been considering the question of the whole water supply policy within the Western Area. They have recently been considering a very exhaustive report on the subject prepared by the County Engineer.

It must be admitted that a plentiful and pure water supply is essential in the interest of public health, and it is gratifying to note that the County Council are seriously tackling the question of water supply on a broad basis.

In connection with the building development at Camiseskan Estate, Craigendoran, the County Council have made the following arrangements in regard to the supply to the houses :—

- (a) Water to be purchased from Helensburgh Town Council at a cost of 6d. per 1,000 gallons.
- (b) A main pipe to be led from Burgh boundary to the Housing Estate, at an estimated cost of £500.
- (c) The area of the building scheme to be attached to Cardross Special Water District.

During the year thirty-one samples of water were taken with the view of ascertaining their suitability for domestic purposes. In the event of the supplies being found unsuitable by analysis for this purpose, intimation was made to the owners. A table indicating the Analyst's findings is contained in the County Medical Officer's Report.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM (EFFICIENCY).

Within the Western portion of the County the following places are within Special Drainage Districts and come under the direct control of the District Engineer:—Vale of Leven, Renton, and Rhu.

The work in connection with the Main Drainage Scheme within the Vale of Leven and Renton Drainage Districts is still in hand. It was hoped that the scheme would have been completed at the beginning of 1934, but due to unforeseen circumstances and many difficulties that have had to be surmounted the work, although well in hand, is not yet completed. The final part of the scheme, of course, will involve the linking up of the main sewer with the existing sewers that discharge into the River Leven at various points within the Vale of Leven and Renton. Thereafter the question of the abolition of the dry-closets and the introduction of w.c. accommodation will be taken up with the proprietors. Preliminary meetings have already taken place between the proprietors' agents, the Medical Officer of Health, and myself regarding this matter.

At the Argyle Street Housing Site, Alexandria, new sewers were laid at a cost of £1,150. A new sewer was also laid in Balloch at a cost of £133.

During the year numerous complaints were made to this Department by householders residing in North Street, James Street, Alexander Street, and India Street regarding very objectionable odours emanating from the manholes situated in the various streets. As a result of numerous inspections made it was suspected that the cause of the complaint arose from the fact that a certain amount of effluent from the Gas Works was being discharged into the sewer and, that being so, it was thought that the admixture of the ammoniacal liquor with the sewage was the cause of the complaint.

As a result of the complaints received, samples of the sewage were taken from the sewers in North Street, Alexander Street, and India Street, and the particulars are as follows:—

No. 1 from Main sewer, Alexander Street.

No. 2 from 6" Fireclay pipe discharging into manhole under Railway Bridge, North Street.

No. 3 from main sewer North Street below Gas Works.

No. 4 from main sewer North Street above Gas Works.

No. 5 from main sewer coming from Argyll Works.

	Parts per 100,000.				
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.
Dissolved Oxygen taken up in 5 days,	21.00	3.50	23.20	31.90	1.46
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 3 minutes,	1.90	2.41	4.79	2.56	.226
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in 4 hours,	5.04	4.70	12.03	9.21	.827
Ammoniacal Nitrogen,	1.64	5.33	3.28	1.72	.082
Albuminoid Nitrogen,	1.16	1.17	.98	.70	.051
Nitric Nitrogen,	none	none	none	none	.014
Nitrous Nitrogen,	none	none	none	none	none
Chlorides, expressed as Chlorine, ...	3.38	.46	43.15	4.53	1.02
Alkalinity, expressed as Sulphuric Acid,	9.95	16.97	13.10	9.32	.98
Tar Acids, ... ..	.60	1.50	1.90	none	trace
Mineral matter in solution,	13.40	5.04	70.20	13.40	6.13
Organic and Volatile matter in Solution,	10.60	2.01	15.60	10.10	1.96
Total matter in solution,	24.00	7.05	85.80	23.50	8.69
Mineral matter in suspension, ...	3.40	.28	10.40	8.80	3.92
Organic matter in suspension, ...	14.20	1.12	33.20	31.00	9.05
Total matter in suspension,	17.60	1.40	43.60	39.80	12.97
Colour of filtered sample (Hazen test),	25	20	65	30	10

No. 1.—When received, this sample had no smell resembling coal gas, even after heating, nor any perceptible odour of coal tar.

The small proportion of Tar Acids (carbolic and other acids) indicates the presence of raw or spent ammoniacal liquor from gas works to the extent of, roughly, 0.3 per cent. The other results show that this is a weak sewage, as it contains the usual ingredients in such a sewage.

No. 2.—When received, this sample had a strong odour of coal gas, evidently due to some of the constituents of such gas having dissolved in the water. Although the odour was strong, the proportion of these constituents was too small to determine the amount.

The analysis shows that there is no indication of the presence of domestic sewage, and that the total matter in solution must be contained in the water. The suspended matter consisted almost entirely of Oxide of Iron, which may be rust from a gasometer, if this is an overflow from that source. The other ingredients are bye-products, such as are obtained from gas works.

The Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate is higher than the Dissolved Oxygen taken up in 5 days, the reverse being the case with domestic sewage, but is expected with such ingredients as are in the sample.

No. 3.—When received, the sample had no smell of coal gas, but when heated, had a faint odour of coal tar, which would be due to raw or spent ammoniacal liquor. Any odour that this sample has, would not explain the “gassy” smell complained of. The Tar Acids present would be equal to, roughly, 1 per cent. of ammoniacal liquor, raw or spent.

The results show that this is a comparatively weak sewage, but the Permanganate test is high in this sample, the explanation being the same as for No. 2.

No. 4.—This sample, when received, had no smell of coal gas, even when heated, nor had it any odour of coal tar.

The sample is ordinary sewage of nearly average composition, and there is no indication of the presence of any trade effluent, such as ammoniacal liquor.

No. 5.—This sample, when received, had a slight odour resembling that of coal gas, and it contains a trace of Tar Acids. Except for the fairly large proportion of suspended matter, this sewage is better in quality than the standard effluent, for which a limit of 2 parts of Dissolved Oxygen taken up in 5 days was recommended by the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.

(Sgd.) R. R. TATLOCK & THOMSON,

As a result of representations made to the Vale of Leven Gas Company, they agreed to make arrangements to tank and despatch by rail the ammoniacal liquor. Careful observations have since been made from time to time, and undoubtedly an improvement has been effected.

RHU.—The main drainage system at Rhu continues to function satisfactorily and no complaints were received during the year.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL.

The villages of Cardross, Garelochhead, Clynder, Rosneath, Arrochar, Luss, and Gartocharn are all outwith Special Drainage Districts. The sewers existing in these villages either belong to the Ground Superior or the feuars. Generally speaking, the drainage from a property situated outwith a Drainage District is dealt with by means of individual septic tanks.

SCAVENGING (METHODS AND EFFICIENCY).

Within the Western Area of the County there are six Special Scavenging Districts, viz.:—Vale of Leven, Renton, Cardross, Craigendoran, Rhu, and Garelochhead.

The work within Vale of Leven and Renton is carried out by employees engaged by the Local Authority, and in the other four districts the work is undertaken by private contract under the supervision of this Department.

Within the district there are still a number of villages outwith Special Scavenging Districts, viz.:—Shandon, Clynder, Rosneath, Arrochar, Tarbet, Luss, and Gartocharn.

I am fully alive to the fact that the time is fast approaching when it will be necessary for every hamlet and village to be included within a Special Scavenging Area and the work of the collection and disposal of refuse carried out under the supervision of the Sanitary Authority. The necessity of this is not far to seek. There are very few villages nowadays isolated. Modern transport and the desire for the people to get away from the town to the country has changed the situation entirely. The slipshod, haphazard method of refuse disposal will not do nowadays. The collection and disposal of refuse in a village must be as efficiently carried out as that operating in a town. Why should the beauty of the countryside be wilfully defaced due to the want of a recognised system of collection and disposal?

I have been endeavouring for years to arouse interest in this matter, and, in order to stimulate that interest, the following is a report which I furnished to the Public Health Committee in 1928 regarding the Garelochside area:—

" SHANDON SCAVENGING.

" In accordance with the remit made by the Committee at their last meeting for a further report on the question of scavenging the area between the boundary lines of Rhu and Garelochhead Scavenging Districts, I beg to submit the following report:—

" *Scheme I.*—For the purpose of this report the area in question will be known as the 'Shandon Area' and is shown on the Ordnance Survey Sheet produced colour red. The area extends from Letrault Farm Road, Rhu, to 'Vista,' Faslane Bay, Garelochhead.

" There are 94 houses, 1 hydropathic, and 1 school within the area, and I estimate that the quantity of refuse to be removed will be 135½ tons per annum, equal to approximately 3 tons per week.

" The estimated rateable valuation of the area is £3,905 and the estimated cost of scavenging, including the formation of a coup within the area is £177. A rate of 11d. per £ on this valuation will yield about £178.

" At this stage of my report I would point out to the Committee that the necessary requisition by the ratepayers residing within the area calling upon the Local Authority to form a Special Scavenging District has not been lodged, but it is, however, within the powers of the Local Authority to extend the boundaries of Rhu or Garelochhead Scavenging District to include the area in question and also the Local Authority may combine, after the boundaries have been extended, to deal with the whole area of Rhu, Shandon, and Garelochhead as one scavenging district.

" With the view of ascertaining the feeling of the householders within the Shandon area with regard to the matter, I have had enquiries made and as a result, I find that the majority are in favour of a scavenging district being formed. There are, however, a number of objectors and one of the principal objectors will undoubtedly be the proprietors of Shandon Hydropathic. The position they take up is that they have facilities within their own grounds for burning their refuse and this method they maintain is superior to any method that might be adopted by the Local Authority.

" The rateable valuation in connection with the Hydro and houses within the grounds is £749—this is equal to an assessment of £34 6s. 7d.

" *Scheme II.*—Extending boundary of Rhu Scavenging District to include the area to a point at Shandon House, but not including Shandon House and making no provision for the coup in the Shandon district:—

	Estimated Valuation.	Estimated Cost of Scavenging.
Rhu Scavenging District, ...	£8,733	£181
Extended Area, ...	2,509	52
	<u>£11,242</u>	<u>£233</u>

A rate of 5d. per £ will yield about £234.

" Extension of Garelochhead Scavenging District boundary to include Shandon House and Shandon Hydropathic, but making no provision for a coup within the area.

	Estimated Valuation.	Estimated Cost of Scavenging.
Garelochhead, ...	£5,958	£155
Extended Area, ...	1,395	57
	<u>£7,353</u>	<u>£212</u>

A rate of 7d. per £ will yield about £214.

" *Scheme III.*—Estimated cost of scavenging, extending the boundary line of Rhu Scavenging District to include the whole of the Shandon area to Garelochhead Scavenging District boundary, including the cost of the formation of a coup within the Shandon area.

	Estimated Valuation.	Estimated Cost of Scavenging.
Rhu,	£8,733	£181
Shandon,	3,905	177
	<u>£12,638</u>	<u>£358</u>

A rate of 7d. per £ will yield about £368.

" *Scheme IV.*—Extension of Garelochhead Scavenging District boundary to include the Shandon area and to link up with the boundary line of Rhu Scavenging District including the cost of formation of a coup within the Shandon area.

	Estimated Valuation.	Estimated Cost of Scavenging.
Garelochhead,	£5,958	£155
Shandon Area,	3,905	177
	<u>£9,863</u>	<u>£332</u>

A rate of 8·25d. per £ will yield about £338.

" *Scheme V.*—Estimated cost if Rhu, Shandon, and Garelochhead were formed into one Scavenging District, including the cost of formation of a coup within the Shandon area.

	Estimated Valuation.	Estimated Cost of Scavenging.
Rhu,	£8,733	£181
Shandon,	3,905	177
Garelochhead,	5,958	155
	<u>£18,596</u>	<u>£513</u>

A rate of 6·75d. per £ will yield about £521.

" Having in view the advantages of centralisation I have considered the possibility of combining Rhu, Shandon, and Garelochhead into one Special Scavenging District. I have also considered the question of how the transport work of such a scheme could best be operated, and I am of opinion that, in view of the scattered nature of the area, motor transport would be preferred to horse haulage. The total length of roads within the area is $13\frac{1}{2}$ miles. I consider that this combined area could be efficiently worked by a 30 cwt. tipping waggon, a driver who would be responsible for the successful carrying out of the work, and a scavenger to work along with the driver. If the Committee and the Sub-Committee in charge of the Districts favour the principle of this scheme I recommend that the work be carried out by a wagon belonging to the Committee and men employed by the Committee. In the event of a combined scavenging district being formed I favour the establishment of a coup in the Shandon area and for this purpose there is a very suitable site in a gully 85 yards from the main road below High Balernock Farm. This coup could be utilised for the Garelochhead section when the present coup at Garelochhead becomes filled up. I have considered the question of the cost of such a scheme and for the purpose of calculation I have assumed that a 30 cwt. Ford Motor Wagon would be suitable for the work.

" The following statement shows the estimated capital expenditure, annual charges, wages, etc., to be met :—

Capital Expenditure :—

Chassis,	£197	10	0
Body (steel lined) and tipping,	45	14	6
	<u>£243</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>

Annual Charges :—

Repayment of capital interest,	£56	2	0
Depreciation (say),	50	0	0
Petrol, oils, repairs, etc. (say),	68	0	0
Insurance (say),	8	8	0
Licence (say),	21	0	0
Rent of garage (say),	10	0	0
Motorman (say),	156	0	0
Scavenger,	130	0	0
	<u>£499</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>0</u>

" In addition to the foregoing expenditure the following will require to be added :—

Formation of coup in Shandon including rent (say),	£68	0	0
Rent of coup and repairs at Rhu (say),	17	0	0
Rent of coup and repairs at Garelochhead (say),	10	0	0
District general expenses (say), ...	17	0	0
	<u>£112</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

ESTIMATED TOTAL.

Annual Expenditure.

£611 10 0

Estimated Valuation.

£18,596

A rate of 8d. per £ will yield about £614.

Conclusion.

" After careful consideration of the whole question I am of opinion that the area is very suitable for a policy of combination, and I consider that Rhu, Shandon, and Garelochhead should form one Special Scavenging District. While it may be pointed out that the inhabitants of Rhu and Garelochhead at the present time get their scavenging done for a rate equal to 6d. per £ I would suggest that a very broad view should be shown when considering this question, because the methodical scavenging of the whole district will be beneficial from a public health point of view to all inhabitants on Garelochside.

" With regard to the question of transport I think it fair to record that the Contractors in the past and at present have given and are giving satisfaction, but if a combination is agreed upon I feel the time is opportune to seriously consider the question of motor haulage.

"The advantages of the Committee carrying out the work by their own vehicle and their own men may be summarised as follows:—

1. Ashbins and ashpits emptied oftener.
2. Speedier removal of refuse through villages to coup.
3. Direct control over employees.
4. Greater interest in general cleanliness of villages and foreshores by own employees.
5. More supervision and methodical management of refuse depots.

"I have endeavoured to place before the Committee full particulars of the question from every point of view and I respectfully suggest that my report be remitted to the Sub-Committee in charge of Rhu and Garelochhead Scavenging District for their consideration and observations."

The Committee had again this matter under review recently and they decided that the time was not opportune for a scheme of this description being inaugurated.

I had also under review in 1931 the possibility of forming Arrochar and Tarbet into a Special Scavenging District, and in that connection I furnished the following report to the District Council at that time:—

"PROPOSED SCAVENGING DISTRICT—ARROCHAR AND TARBET."

"As instructed at the last meeting of the Committee I have reconsidered the question of forming the villages of Arrochar and Tarbet into a Special Scavenging District with a view of endeavouring, if possible, to reduce the estimated Annual Expenditure of the Scheme. As a result of further investigation and consideration I herewith submit my amended statement regarding the Annual Expenditure.

Annual Expenditure:—

Cost of sweeping and cleaning (say),	£109	0	0
Rent of coup and repairs (say), ...	10	0	0
District general expenses (say), ...	5	0	0
	<u>£124</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>

The estimated rateable valuation of the area is £3,785 and an assessment of 8d. per £ on this valuation will yield £126 3s. 4d.

"In submitting this report I would point out to the Committee that out of the estimated valuation of £3,785, approximately one-third of the expenditure will be derived from the hotels and tearooms in the district—that is to say these four establishments will be paying approximately one-third of the cost of the scheme. There is no other district in the County of Dunbarton in such a favourable position from the point of view of the general ratepayer as the Arrochar and Tarbet proposed district.

" I would also emphasise the fact that many of the properties in the area are at a very low valuation. For instance, there are nineteen houses under £10 rental and thirty-three houses between £10 and £20 rental and thirteen between £20 and £30 rental. That being so, the payment of the assessment on this district will not be a very serious financial burden on the general ratepayer.

" I would also point out the importance of preserving the amenity and beauty of places such as Arrochar and Tarbet. It is a well known fact that people from all over the world pay a visit to Loch Lomond and Loch Long and, that being so, it is our duty to see that the natural beauty and amenity of the district is maintained. Special endeavour is being made at the present time for the preservation of Rural Scotland and in order to encourage the activities of that Society I trust the Committee will give favourable consideration to the proposed scavenging scheme."

In connection with this scheme it was suggested that a ratepayers' meeting be held in the village, and on that occasion I was invited to address the ratepayers to stimulate public interest in the matter. The following is an extract from my address on the subject:—

" The object of forming a Special Scavenging District is to introduce a methodical method of collection and disposal of domestic refuse. It must be admitted by everyone in this hall that the present state of affairs is very unsatisfactory. Domestic refuse is being deposited on the foreshores, on the banks of streams, water-courses and into the lochs—a very unsightly and unhealthy practice.

" At the present time the refuse coup is in a very unsatisfactory condition, cart loads of refuse are dumped at random on the top of the coup, there is no supervision or control of the depot and the result is that in its present condition it is most unsightly, is a breeding ground for rats and a menace to the health of the inhabitants. At the present time, due to there being no scavenging facilities, refuse is permitted to accumulate, become breeding grounds for disease-carrying organisms, and generally speaking unsightly and very unhealthy.

" When a district is formed into a Special Scavenging area the responsibility of collecting and disposing of refuse falls upon the Local Authority. The Local Authority will put into operation a methodical scheme of collection and also undertake to dispose of the refuse in a satisfactory manner. The work within the Tarbet and Arrochar area will be undertaken by a local contractor whose duty it will be to collect the contents of refuse bins, including shop refuse, at least once a week, and to empty ashpits regularly and at least once a month. Provision will be made, however, for repeated collections being made at hotels, tea-rooms, etc., during busy summer months. The refuse would be taken to the existing coup on the road between Arrochar and Tarbet and the contractor would be under an obligation to work and maintain the coup to the satisfaction of the Sanitary Authority. Under the contract the soil would require to be excavated and used as top dressing for the depot. The made-up ground would be top dressed with soil to a depth of at least 12 in. and all tins, loose papers, etc., would probably be dealt with in terms of the contract signed by the successful contractor.

My experience in other special districts has been that ashpits are gradually being wiped out and galvanised bins have been substituted. This is a step in the right direction as it ensures the immediate removal of household refuse from the vicinity of dwellings.

"Boundaries of district.—Roughly speaking the boundaries of the above district would be from Edendarroch on the Tarbet-Loch Lomond Road to Bencruach on the Tarbet to Ardlui Road, Tarbet Village, Tarbet station, Arrochar village to Glenloin on the north and to a point immediately south of Admiralty Cottages on the Arrochar-Whistlefield Road.

"The valuation of that area for the purpose of assessment I estimate to be £3,785 and an assessment of 8d. per £ payable equally between owner and occupier, would yield approximately £126 3s. 4d., which would, in my opinion, be a sufficient sum to provide for a methodical method of refuse collection and disposal. In connection with the valuation of this district there is one very important feature that I would like to emphasise from the general ratepayer's point of view, and that is, that one-third of the valuation of the district is accumulated from the hotels, that is to say, one-third of the cost of the scheme will be paid by the hotel proprietors. There is no other district in Dunbartonshire in such a favourable position as that from the general ratepayer's point of view. This fact is not a hardship on the hotel proprietors because if the amenity of this beautiful district is preserved then visitors will be encouraged to live in the district.

"The procedure to be adopted in the formation of a Special Scavenging District, assuming that your District Council decide to proceed with the scheme, is that they submit their approval of the scheme to the County Council, who in turn require also to approve of the scheme. Previous to the County Council resolving to form a scavenging district it is the duty of the Local Authority to advertise the scheme, outlining the boundaries, in the public press. They must also give an opportunity to any ratepayer within the area outlined to object within a definite time to the formation of the district.

"The question may be asked, why is such a scheme necessary, why cannot this scheme be delayed due to the serious financial burdens being imposed at the present time, and my answer to that attitude is quite clear and definite, viz. :—that the formation of this scavenging scheme is long overdue.

"I maintain that it is criminal to spoil and deface the great natural beauty of Arrochar and Tarbet district; a district visited by people from all parts of the Empire. A district so rare in historical and natural beauty is one that you might well be proud of and it should be the duty of you natives of the district to do everything in your power to preserve the amenity of the district.

"Personally I strongly recommend the adoption of this scheme, as something that you will never regret. Notwithstanding the fact that it may cost a little I am sure that it will be money well spent and I appeal to you ratepayers of this district to co-operate with me in what, after all, is a scheme in the interest of Public Health and an attempt to preserve one of the beauty spots of Scotland."

As a result of that meeting, those present, by a very small majority, decided against the scheme.

I admit that it is always advisable to invite co-operation in questions of public interest, but where that co-operation is not forthcoming, then, in the interests of Public Health and the preservation of the district generally, I consider that it is time for the Central Authority to strengthen the hands of the Local Authority by legislation if necessary.

VALE OF LEVEN.—The details relative to the work done within Vale of Leven Scavenging District are as follows:—

Loads removed.	No. of bins and pits emptied.	Miles travelled.	Petrol consumpt. gallons.
6,743	175,120	31,345·4	4,401

The average number of miles travelled per gallon was 7·12.

The Vale of Leven is an industrial area with a population of 15,565. The refuse is of a mixed nature with a good percentage of heavy material, due to the fact that there are still within this district a considerable number of ashpits with privies attached. It is hoped, however, as time goes on, and with the introduction of a drainage scheme, there will be an improvement in this direction.

The equipment and personnel of the scavenging department is as follows:—

Equipment.—3 30-cwt. motor wagons, 1 ton motor wagon.

Staff.— 1 Asst. Cleansing Inspector, 4 drivers, 10 scavengers, 1 foreman and 5 labourers attending at coup, 5 road sweepers and 1 lavatory attendant.

It is a well-known fact that the work of a scavenging department is much heavier in the winter than during the summer months, and that being so, the Committee authorised the putting into service of a spare wagon with driver and two men during November and December.

It is interesting to note that the number of loads removed during 1933 shows an increase of 399 loads compared with 1932, when 6,344 loads were removed, and also it will be observed that the number of bins and ashpits emptied during 1933 is 6,581 more than in 1932. It does not necessarily

follow that the number of bins and ashpits have increased to any great extent, the explanation is that the bins and ashpits have been emptied oftener. This, of course, is a step in the right direction, and from a public health point of view very desirable. It indicates that refuse is not allowed to accumulate for any length of time, thus permitting a higher standard of cleanliness to be maintained.

During the year the Committee considered the purchase of a new motor lorry to replace one of the Albion lorries that had been in continuous service since 1921. They decided to purchase another Albion at a cost of £395.

The refuse from the Vale of Leven area is transported to the County Council Refuse Dépôt at Auchencarroch, where a large stretch of low-lying ground is being made up. The refuse is buried and covered with a top-dressing of soil for an average depth of 18 inches in accordance with an agreement drawn up between the Local Authority and the owner of the ground.

It is a well-known fact that a refuse coup is a favourite breeding ground for rats, and unless very active steps are taken to destroy the vermin they rapidly increase in numbers and cause serious destruction. With the object of keeping them in check at the coup a contract has been entered into with a private ratcatcher, and, in addition to this, gassing operations are carried out under my supervision as the necessity arises.

RENTON.—The details of the work carried out in Renton Scavenging District are as follows:—

Loads removed.	No. of bins and pits emptied.	Miles travelled.	Petrol consumpt. Gallons.
1,440	46,445	2,739	582½

Renton is an industrial area with a population of approximately 5,000.

The transport is carried out by means of a 30-cwt. motor wagon, and the staff consists of 1 driver, 2 scavengers, 1 coup attendant, who also acts as a part-time road sweeper.

The refuse is of a mixed nature with a fairly high percentage of light material and shop refuse. The refuse depôt at Pillanflats at the south end of the village has been maintained during the year in a satisfactory manner and no complaints have been received regarding it. Here again it is also interesting to note that the number of bins and pits emptied has increased during the year as compared with 1932 by 3,092.

RHU.—The work within Rhu Scavenging District is carried out by a private contractor under the supervision of this department. Generally speaking, the work has been done in a fairly satisfactory manner, but, due to the fact that the coup is situated on high ground, careful supervision is required in order to prevent a nuisance from arising. Gassing operations are from time to time carried out at the coup in order to keep the rat population under control.

CRAIGENDORAN.—This is a small Special Scavenging Area also worked under a private contractor. The refuse from this area is taken to Helensburgh Town Council Refuse Depôt, and a small charge is made by the Town Council for the privilege of dumping refuse at their coup. The Committee will require to consider the extension of this district in the near future, due to the fact that houses are being built on the main road near Craigendoran. A private temporary arrangement for the removal of refuse has been made by the builder for the removal of refuse with the scavenging contractor, which will be in operation until 15th May, 1934.

GARELOCHHEAD. — The scavenging contract within Garelochhead district has continued to be carried out in a satisfactory manner, and no complaint was received during the year from any of the inhabitants. For the purpose of rat destruction, gassing operations have been carried out from time to time at the depôt.

CARDROSS. — The scavenging work at Cardross is also carried out by a private contractor under the supervision of the Local Authority.

A complaint was received during the year from a householder in the district regarding the situation of the coup in relation to his dwelling-house.

The disposal of refuse in Cardross is by means of controlled tipping, and the ground being filled up at present is a low-lying part of Burns Public Park. Personally, I have never found any nuisance arising from these operations, and the work has always been very carefully supervised. A recent inspection was made by Mr. Crookes, Chief Inspector of Public Cleansing from the Department of Health, and he expressed himself as satisfied that the work of disposal here was being carried out in a satisfactory manner.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Considerable trouble has been experienced throughout the district, especially throughout the Vale of Leven area, in connection with the wilful damage done, particularly in connection with the locks, and, notwithstanding special supervision by the Police, considerable damage was done for the sake of getting away with a few coppers. This form of crime, however, had been largely on the increase generally, as it is well known that a good number of gas meters were broken into during the year and petty thefts committed all over the district. There has been an improvement, however, lately, and it is hoped that this improvement will be continued.

The amounts collected during the year from the various conveniences were as follows :—

Balloch (old),	...	...	...	...	£15	7	6
Balloch (new),	...	...	...	...	41	5	5
Bonhill,	...	...	...	...	1	13	9
Christie Park,	...	...	...	...	2	5	3
Cardross,	...	...	...	...	4	7	1
Rhu,	...	...	...	...	8	7	6
Garclochhead,	...	...	...	...	8	1	2
Arrochar,	...	...	...	...	16	10	9
Tarbet,	...	...	...	...	12	6	5
Luss,	...	...	...	...	24	17	5
					<hr/>		
					£135	2	3
					<hr/>		

TABLE XVIII.—DETAILS OF SANITARY CONDITIONS.

	No. of Houses with- out water supply and sink inside the House.	No. of W.C.'S serving.					No. of Dry Closets serving.					No. of Privy Middens serving.					No. of Asphits serving.				
		2	3	4	5	Tenants.	2	3	4	5	Tenants.	2	3	4	5	Tenants.	2	3	4	5	Tenants.
Alexandria, ...	31	256	164	73	27		13	4	5	6		10	5	23	18		27	8	24		50
Bonhill, ...	28	62	26	12	5		27	6	3	3		1	3	3	11		2	2	7		10
Jamestown and Balloch,	21	11	43	6	2		7	7	2	1		53	40	...	17		...	37	...		40
Renton, ...	60	58	72	49	25		3	1	...	1		1	...	1	1		...	...	...		3
Total, ...	140	387	305	140	59		50	18	10	11		65	48	27	47		29	47	31		103

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

WATER-CLOSETS, PRIVIES, &C., AND HOUSES WITHOUT WATER SUPPLY, &C.—In accordance with the requirements of the Scottish Board of Health, the following particulars and Table No. XVIII have been compiled showing the number of common water-closets in use serving 2, 3, 4, 5, or more tenants, number of houses without water supply and sink inside house, and the number of dry-closets, privy-middens, and ashpits still in use serving 2, 3, 4, 5, or more tenants. The statement also shows the number of privies converted into w.c.'s and the number of privies, earth-closets, and privy-middens remaining at end of year:—

Populous Places.		Privies, &c., converted to W.C.'s.	Remaining at end of Year.		
			Privies.	Earth Closets.	Privy Middens.
Alexandria, ...	...	13	26	—	56
Bonhill, ...	...	1	44	—	11
Jamestown and Balloch,		—	19	—	121
Renton, ...	...	—	7	—	4
Total, ...		14	96	—	192

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades within the district.

SCHOOLS.

In accordance with the Health Services Circular No. 2, dated 23rd December, 1932, a commencement was made to carry out the routine inspection of the schools within the district during the year. A number of the schools were inspected and details noted, and it is to be recorded that, generally speaking, the schools within the district are well maintained and from time to time improved.

During the year it was agreed to carry out alterations and additions to the Vale of Leven Academy at an estimated cost of £9,000. It was also agreed to build an annexe at Kilcreggan School to relieve congestion at an estimated cost of £650.

The old Gas Works Office at Back Street, Renton, was converted into rooms suitable for a housewifery centre at an estimated cost of £200.

It had long been apparent that the building known as St. Mary's R.C. School situated in North Street, Alexandria, was not suitable or satisfactory as a school, and it was decided to erect a new school in Bank Street, Alexandria, in place of the old one in North Street. The new school was opened in April, 1933.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS ACT.

The total number of workshops at the end of the year was 101, as shown on Table No. XIX, which also contains a record of the numbers employed in each of the trades.

TABLE XIX.—WORKSHOPS (WESTERN AREA).

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	Total Number.	Number of Workrooms.	Workshops employing both sexes.	Workshops employing Males only.	Workshops employing Females only.	Total Employees.	Women Employees.	Young Persons and Children Employed.
Bakers (Retail),...	9	9	1	5	3	29	7	5
Dressmakers and Milliners, ...	11	11	...	...	11	20	20	...
Tailors, ...	4	4	1	3	...	5	1	...
Joiners and Cartwrights, ...	22	23	...	22	...	45	...	6
Plumbers, Tin-smiths, &c., ...	14	15	...	14	...	38	...	6
Blacksmiths, ...	14	15	...	14	...	19	...	...
Shoemakers, ...	11	11	...	11	...	12	...	1
Saddlers,...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Laundrykeepers,	1	1	...	...	1	2	2	...
Cyclemakers, ...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...
Other Trades, ...	13	15	1	12	...	14	...	1
Totals, ...	101	106	3	83	15	186	30	19

Table No. XX shows that during the year 138 inspections were made of workshops within the district, and indicates the distribution of the workshops throughout the various parishes.

LIST OF WORKSHOPS.

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	Arrochar.			Bonhill.			Cardross.			Dunbarton.		Kilmarnock.		Luss.			Rosneath.			Rhu.				Total.	
	Total.		Arrochar & Taret.	Alexandria.	Bonhill.	Jamestown.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Renton.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Dunbarton.	Total.	Kilmarnock.	Luss Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Rosneath Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Rhu Village.	Carelochhead.	Other Parts of Parish.		Total.
	Other Parts of Parish.																								
Bakers, ...	1	...	1	3	2	...	...	5	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Blacksmiths, ...	1	...	1	2	1	...	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	14
Bootmakers, ...	1	...	1	4	1	...	...	5	2	1	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	11
Cycle Makers, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dressmakers & Milliners,	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Joiners & Cabinetmakers,	1	...	1	6	...	...	...	6	2	2	4	...	...	2	1	1	2	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	26
Laundries, ...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Plumbers, ...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	14
Saddlers, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ship & Boat Builders,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	4
Tailors, ...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9
Totals, ...	4	...	4	39	6	...	4	49	11	6	17	...	...	6	1	1	2	1	4	5	9	8	1	18	101
Inspections, ...	4	...	4	46	7	...	4	57	18	9	27	...	...	9	2	2	4	2	8	10	16	10	1	27	138

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

There are no common lodging-houses within the district.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

The burial grounds within the district continue to be inspected from time to time, and the only one it is found necessary to make any special reference to is the burial ground in connection with Millburn Church, Renton. As pointed out in last year's Report, details as to the number of burials that had taken place in this ground, along with information relating to the depths of coffins, were reported to the Public Health Committee, with the recommendation that burials should only be permitted under certain conditions and under the control of the Local Authority. The Public Health Sub-Committee had several meetings with the Churchyard Committee, and, as a result of these meetings, the following agreement was arrived at:—

- (1) No further sale or transfer of lairs to be allowed.
- (2) No further burials to take place except in lairs marked on the plan prepared by the Sanitary Inspector as lairs where burials may take place, and no more interments than the number entered in the schedule prepared by the Sanitary Inspector to be allowed in such lairs.
- (3) Lairs not so marked and numbered on the plan to be regarded as closed.
- (4) The Sanitary Inspector to receive twenty-four hours' notice before any interments take place.

BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

During the year 79 plans were passed by the Committee. This is an increase from the previous year when 74 plans were passed. Table No. XXI shows the types of buildings erected, and these include the erection of 63 bungalows, 9 garages, 5 shops, 1 private slaughter-house, &c.

The number of new houses completed during the year without State assistance was 29.

NAMING OF STREETS.

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT (ADOPTED),
SECTIONS 144-145.

A special survey was made in the Vale of Leven and Renton District with the view of furnishing a report to the Committee on the question of putting the naming of streets and the numbering of properties in the various streets throughout the district on a uniform basis, and, after consideration, they agreed not to proceed with the numbering of properties in the meantime, but they authorised the erection of nameplates in connection with all the streets in Vale of Leven and Renton District. This has been done and has proved beneficial to the community.

At the present time the question of renumbering and erecting number-plates on the properties belonging to the Local Authority throughout the district is having attention.

LIGHTING.

Within the Western Area of the County there are three Special Lighting Districts, viz.:—Vale of Leven, Renton, and Cardross.

VALE OF LEVEN.—The following statement shows the numbers and types of lamps within this district:—

324—2	lt. Bijou.
222—2	lt. Medium.
7—4	lt. Bijou.
4—1	lt. No. 2.
2—3	lt. No. 2.
4—3	lt. No. 2 (Suspension).
1—5	lt. No. 2 ,,
4—7	lt. No. 2 ,,
1—8	lt. No. 2 ,,

Claims to the value of £24 3s. 1d. were made in respect of lamps damaged.

PARISH.	PLANS.				No. of Buildings.				No. of Houses.					
	New Buildings.		Alterations		Total.	Bungalows, &c.	Cottages.	Flats and Terraced Houses.	Total.	2 Apartments.	3 Apartments.	4 Apartments.	5 Apartments.	Total.
	Bungalows, &c.	Cottages.	Flats and Terraced Houses.	Bungalows, &c.											Flats and Terraced Houses.
Arrochar, ...	1	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	2
Bonhill, ...	1	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	1	3
Cardross, ...	7	...	...	1	8	33	...	...	33	...	4	...	29	33
Dunbarton, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmarnock, ...	5	...	...	3	8	8	...	...	8	...	2	...	3	8
Luss, ...	1	...	...	2	3	3	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	3
Rosneath, ...	1	2	...	1	4	2	...	3	5	...	2	1	2	5
Rhu, ...	6	1	...	6	14	12	...	1	13	...	...	7	6	13
Total, ...	22	3	...	16	1	63	4	...	67	...	8	17	42	67

37 Sets of Plans were also passed for:—7 Garages, 5 Shops, 2 Huts, 2 Steel Kiosks, 1 Slaughter House,
1 Petrol Tank, and 17 Other Buildings.

In order to improve the lighting generally ten new lamps were erected during the year.

RENTON.—The following statement shows the numbers and types of lamps within this district:—

95—2 lt. Bijou.
4—3 lt. Medium.
2—4 lt. Bijou.
2—2 lt. Medium.
3—1 lt. Bijou.
2—5 lt. No. 2.

Claims to the value of £1 6s. 9d. were made in respect of lamps damaged.

The following table gives information regarding the number of mantles used throughout the districts during the season and the average life per mantle:—

District.		No. of Lamps	No. of Mantles used to fit out Lamps.	No. of Mantles used.	No. of Days Lit.	No. of Hours Lit.	No. of Mantles per Lamp used.	Average Life of Mantles in days.
Vale of Leven,	...	569	1,140	2,419	259	2,736·75	3·12	83·0
Renton,	...	109	228	484	259	2,736·75	3·14	82·4

CARDROSS.—This is a small lighting district lit by electricity, and continues to give entire satisfaction. The lighting and extinguishing system is carried out by means of a central control pillar.

RHU.—The question of forming a lighting district in connection with Rhu village was considered during the year and reports were furnished on the subject by me to the Committee. It was considered advisable to hold a ratepayers meeting in order to discuss the question, and schemes for lighting by electricity and gas were outlined by me at a meeting held in Rhu village. After careful consideration of the whole subject, the majority of the ratepayers decided not to proceed with the lighting scheme in the meantime.



TABLE XXII—SHOWING NUMBER AND NATURE OF NUISANCES.

TABLE XXII.—SHOWING NUMBER AND NATURE OF NUISANCES.																													
NUISANCES.	ARROCHAR.			BONHILL.					CARDROSS.			DUNBAR- TON.		KIL- MARONOCK.		LUSS.			ROSNEATH.			RHU.			(A)	(B)	TOTAL OF (A) AND (B).		
	Arrochar Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Alexandria.	Bonhill.	Jamestown.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Renton.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Parish.	TOTAL.	Kilmaronock.	TOTAL.	Luss Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Rosneath Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Rhu Village.	Garelochhead.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	TOTAL ABATED.		TOTAL NOT ABATED.	
Ashpits abolished,	1	...	1	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	7	2	9	
Ashpits constructed or Ashbins provided,	45	14	7	12	78	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95	...	95	
Ashpits repaired,	1	...	9	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	
Accumulation of Refuse and Nuisance removed,	1	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	
Burns cleaned,	
Byres and other Premises discontinued or improved,	2	1	3	
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned,	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
Courts repaired, paved, or cleaned,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	19	34	
Damp Houses shut up or repaired,	14	3	2	...	19	13	1	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	
Defective Vents improved,	1	2	1	...	4	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defective Windows,	
Dirty Houses,	
Dirty Ashpits and Privies cleaned,	2	...	2	104	...	104	
Drains cleaned,	40	17	17	3	77	24	1	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	20	
Drains (new) constructed,	13	5	...	...	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	
Drains repaired, trapped, or ventilated,	1	1	...	...	2	4	...	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Dungsteads constructed or repaired,	8	2	10	
Eaves Gutters erected or repaired,	2	2	2	...	6	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	
Houses unfit for habitation,	31	2	...	1	34	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	15	28	
Hens, Pigeons, &c., improperly kept,	20	...	...	...	20	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding,	
Pigsties discontinued, improved, or cleaned,	
Privies abolished,	
Privies and Ashpits repaired,	2	8	8	...	18	1	1	1	1	19	1	20
Privies constructed,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sinks introduced,	4	2	6	
Sinks untrapped or defective,	3	1	...	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soil Pipes or Waste Pipes ventilated or repaired,	
Stables discontinued or improved,	
Water-closets constructed or repaired,	13	5	...	...	18	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water Supply improved,	1	...	1	
Water Supply provided,	5	8	13	
Walls, Ceilings, Floors, and Roofs of Houses repaired,	1	...	1	4	2	...	...	6	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	9
Wash-houses provided or improved,	2	3	...	...	5	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ventilation of Houses improved,	
Ventilation of Stairs improved,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	
Nuisances abated,	173	59	43	17	292	92	2	94	...	...	3	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	3	...	6	399	...	...
Nuisances not abated,	2	...	2	21	7	4	...	32	16	3	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	54	...
TOTAL,	2	...	2	194	66	47	17	324	108	5	113	...	...	3	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	3	4	...	7	...	...	453

BURIALS.

Under Section 69 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, the Local Authority undertook the burial of eleven bodies. Nine were children whose parents were in poor circumstances and unable to meet the cost of burial, and the other two burials referred to the body of an unknown man found in the Gareloch, and a lascar who died in the Joint Hospital, Dumbarton, and was unclaimed.

NUISANCES.

Table No. XXII contains a detailed record of the nuisances dealt with during the year.

3,419 inspections were made in connection with the removal of nuisances, and 326 intimations were served in connection with the removal of same.

A notice was served under Section 20 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, calling upon the proprietor of premises at Random Street, Alexandria, to remove a nuisance. The nuisance was removed forthwith.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS, 1920-23.

The undernoted applications were received and certificates granted :—

Applications
received.

11

Certificates
granted.

11

Cases
pending.

—

Applications
withdrawn.

—

HOUSING OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

During the year the number of potato-diggers housed on farms throughout the district was 162 males and 166 females, for periods ranging from 4 days to 4 weeks. The diggers were accommodated on 17 farms.

During the year the County Council approved of the new Bye-laws framed in connection with the Accommodation for Seasonal Workers, and these Bye-laws are now in force throughout the County. Many important provisions have been introduced, particularly the question of providing emergency exits in connection with sleeping apartments used by the workers; the provision of fire-extinguishing appliances; and the provision of properly-constructed fireplaces with a vent discharging to the outside of the building.

Notwithstanding the fact that farmers and merchants were strongly opposed to the new provisions, particularly on the score of the cost involved in structural alterations to buildings, the Bye-laws have been confirmed and are now an established fact. While it is too early to report as to the carrying out of the Bye-laws, there is reason to believe, as a result of routine inspections of the premises in the light of the new Bye-laws and consultations with farmers, that no great difficulty will be experienced.

A statement showing the work involved in connection with this matter has been issued to the farmers, who, it is understood, are taking the matter up with their proprietors. A duplicate copy of the report on the premises was issued to the farmers in each case.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS. AND HOUSEBOATS.

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.—It is becoming more and more apparent that hiking and camping are two of the most popular forms of recreation. The call of the country and sea is proving irresistible, particularly to city dwellers, so much so, that only a few years ago campers were content with ten days or a fortnight under canvas, but nowadays from the beginning of June until the middle of September large numbers of people, particularly young men and women, occupy all their spare time hiking and camping out in places such as the shores of Loch Lomond, the Gareloch, and Loch Long.

Personally, I have always taken a very broad outlook on this question of camping, and I maintain that from a Public Health point of view it is, in my opinion, one of the healthiest ways of spending leisure hours. Leaders of Social Service Organisations have been quick to observe that in camping they have been able to keep in touch with their members during the summer months when indoor activities are at a standstill. It is gratifying indeed to these organisers who have spent their time and energy in organising work of this nature to find that their efforts are so much appreciated. Not only have they been instrumental in bringing about a direct benefit to the individual, but they have also accomplished a great service indirectly to the State.

Much publicity has recently been given to the possible establishment of camping grounds specially equipped in the matter of water, drainage, and refuse disposal, and I fully appreciate the advantages that would accrue from the establishment of recognised camping sites, but I have the feeling that there will always be the tendency on the part of a fairly big percentage of campers to select isolated sites and to get away from the crowd.

Western Dunbartonshire is so varied in its form of beauty that it lays itself open to receive campers of all types and with different likes and dislikes. For example, you get the individual who likes the solitude of the hills and the camper who prefers the shores of a loch or river. That being so, I am of opinion that the establishment of a particular camping site, say for instance on the Gareloch or Loch Lomond, would not prevent the establishment of isolated camps in other parts throughout the district.

Undoubtedly the standard of cleanliness now maintained by the campers is, generally speaking, higher to-day than what it was, say, three or four years ago, but I think much could still be done by secretaries of organisations if they could

arrange for a lecture to their members by one qualified to speak on the principles of camping on good and healthy lines. Further, a wireless talk might also be beneficial if given at an opportune time, say early in June.

During the year 503 inspections were made of tents, caravans, and sheds situated throughout the district. The most popular places for campers proved to be Luss, Cardross, Rhu, and Rosneath Parishes. The number of people occupying either a tent, van, or shed was 543 male adults, 154 female adults, and 115 children. The sleeping accommodation consisted of 64 cottage tents, 75 bell tents, 35 bivouacs, 9 caravans, 3 motor trailers, 9 marquees, 8 sheds, and 2 barn lofts. The period of camping ranged from four days to three months.

On the Moore Mortification Ground at Cardross difficulty was experienced during the year with the number of campers who were occupying sites without the authority of the owners. and, in addition, the Regulations were being ignored in 2 instances in respect of privy accommodation, and in 2 instances in respect of the condition of the ground surroundings, and in 4 instances in respect of failure to give notice of their intention to camp. The offenders were given 48 hours' notice to remove from the site, failing which it was decided to prosecute. The warning notice was given effect to.

HOUSEBOATS.—Balloch continues to be the most popular part of the district as far as the houseboat is concerned. The fact that it is within easy reach of Glasgow makes it most attractive for city dwellers, and in order to prevent any nuisance from arising in the river by the disposal of refuse, &c., repeated inspections have to be made and the occupiers of the boats warned regarding river pollution. Provision is made by the Local Authority for the lifting of refuse from bins specially supplied for this purpose.

The position with regard to the houseboats on the River Clyde near Rosneath Ferry requires to be carefully watched in order to prevent a nuisance from arising, and during the year repeated inspections were made with this object in view.

The boats were found to be occupied by 123 male adults, 64 female adults, and 42 children.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

The condition of Hillbank Street, Bonhill, is at present being dealt with by the appropriate Committee as a nuisance under the Public Health Act. The question of improving the condition of the Back Road at Clynder, is also receiving the attention of the District Council.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

A report on the Rat Campaign held in co-operation with the Burghs within the County is shown on page 20.

FOOD SUPPLY.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

It will be remembered that the Local Authority inserted the following clause in the new Bye-laws adopted last year :—

“Except with the consent in writing of the Local Authority, a dairyman shall not permit the use for human habitation by persons, other than persons employed at the dairy, of any tent, van, or shed placed on a site belonging to him or over which he has control within a distance of 100 yards from the dairy buildings.”

Having the above clause in operation, the Local Authority was able to check the tendency on the part of a dairyman within the district to let ground adjoining his premises to summer visitors occupying tents, vans, or sheds.

Routine inspections continue to be made of the dairy premises throughout the district. From time to time special inspections were made during milking hours in order to note the methods adopted by those responsible, and, when found to be necessary, consultations took place with the view of improving any particular point observed during the milking operations.

I am of opinion that, generally speaking, there has been a distinct improvement in the general management of the milk-producing farm, but in order to maintain this higher level of efficiency it is necessary to have complete co-operation between the officials of a Local Authority and the milk producer.

Repairs continue to be carried out from time to time on the dairy premises, and Table No. XXIII gives in detail the number of dairy farms dealt with under the new Bye-laws, and also a statement with regard to the defects existing and removed.

The following is a record showing the number of registered dairies, milkshops, and vans :—

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

No. OF REGISTERED COWSHEDS, &c.

PARISH.	Cowsheds.	Cows.	Shops.	Vans.
Arrochar,	6	39	...	...
Bonhill,	21	635	11	5
Cardross,	22	928	4	3
Dunbarton,	6	202	...	...
Kilmarnock,	35	1,211	...	...
Luss,	9	213	...	...
Rosneath,	12	396	...	...
Rhu,	14	258	8	...
Totals,	125	3,882	23	8

Farms.		BYE-LAWS.																
		4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	30
PARISH—Arrochar, Bonhill, Cardross, Dunbarton, Kilmaronock, Luss, ... Rhu, ... Rosneath, BURGH—Helsburgh, ...		1 22 23 4 32 9 9 11 3	1 18 6 4 20 6 3 9 2	1 8 10 4 25 8 3 5 ...	... 1 1 ... 7 1 1 2 ...	1 10 10 3 15 9 7 1 1	1 10 12 3 23 4 7 6 1	1 18 20 3 30 8 8 10 ...	... ... ... ... 3 1 1	... 2 9 2 9 2 1 ... 2	1 9 13 4 24 4 3 4 ...	1 4 5 2 6 3 2	1 3 5 1 5 2	1 8 6 2 12 3 2 1	1 4 10 2 14 4 3 2 ... ...	... 1 2 1	1 2 3 ... 1 ... 4 ... ...	... 1 6 ... 4 2 13
Totals, ...		114	102	62	64	57	67	98	5	27	62	23	19	35	40	4	11	13
Repairs Completed :—																		
PARISH—Arrochar, Bonhill, Cardross, Dunbarton, Kilmaronock, Luss, ... Rhu, ... Rosneath, BURGH—Helsburgh, ...		... 22 20 4 23 7 6 11 3	... 18 4 4 15 4 2 9 2	... 8 10 4 16 6 3 5 ...	... 1 1 ... 7 1 1 2 ...	... 10 10 3 12 7 6 1 1	... 10 10 3 20 4 6 6 10 ...	... 18 ... 3 23 6 6 10 ...	... ... ... 3 1 1	... 2 9 2 9 2 1 ... 2	... 9 12 4 20 4 3 4 ...	... 4 4 2 4 3 2 ... ...	... 3 5 1 5 1 ... ... ...	... 8 6 2 10 2 1 1 ... ...	... 4 10 2 14 2 2 1 ... ...	... 1 2 1 ... ... ...	... 2 3 ... 1 ... 4 ... ...	... 1 6 ... 4 2 13
Total Completed, &c., Total to be Completed,		96 18	51 17	52 12	13 ...	50 7	60 7	84 14	5 ...	27 ...	56 6	19 4	17 2	30 5	36 4	4 ...	10 1	13 ...

Bye-Law No. 4. Walls to be cleaned and wall-heads built up.
 5. Floors defective.
 6. Grips and channels defective.

No. 7. Lofts to be removed.
 8. Troughs and trevisses.
 9. Lighting.
 10. Ventilation.
 11. Air space and floor space.

No. 13. Dungstead.
 14. Internal wall surfaces.
 15. Floors of Milkstore.
 16. Shelves.
 17. Light and Ventilation.

No. 18. Scalding appliances.
 19. Water supply.
 20. Drainage.
 36. Doors to be built up.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER, 1930.

The following table shows licences granted under the above Order :—

Producers' Licences :—

- Certified Milk, Robert Howie, Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh.
 William Young, Dalmoak Farm, Dumbarton.
- Grade A (T.T.), William Watt. Camiseskan Farm, Craigendoran.
- Bottling Establishment for Grade A (T.T.) Milk.
 James Murray, 86 West Princes Street, Helensburgh.
- Pasteurised, Dumbarton Equitable Co-operative Socy., Ltd.

Dealers' Licences :—

- Certified Milk, Alex. Kerr, Letrault Farm, Rhu.
 James Murray, 86 West Princes Street, Helensburgh.
 William Freeland, Lochside Dairy, W. Clyde Street, Helensburgh.
 Ross's Dairies, 85 Main Street, Alexandria.
 Ross's Dairies, 67 Sinclair Street, Helensburgh.
- Grade A. (T.T.), Duncan Urie, 2 Park Street, Renton (Van).
 James Murray, 86 West Princes Street, Helensburgh.
 David Allan, 20 John Street, Helensburgh.
- Vale of Leven Co-op. Socy.—
 Central Dairy, 60 Bank Street, Alexandria.
 Dairy, 9 Main Street, Alexandria.
 „ 295 Main Street, Alexandria.
 „ 148 Bridge Street, Alexandria.
 „ Argyle Street, Alexandria.
 „ 250 Main Street, Jamestown.
 „ 3 Main Street, Renton.
 „ 182 Main Street, Renton.
- Grade A. Milk, Ross's Dairies, 85 Main Street, Alexandria.
 Ross's Dairies, 67 Sinclair Street, Helensburgh.
- Pasteurised, Ross's Dairies, 85 Main Street, Alexandria.
 Ross's Dairies, 16 West Clyde Street, Helensburgh.
 Ross's Dairies, 67 Sinclair Street, Helensburgh.
- Dumbarton Equit. Co-op.—
 West-end Place, Cardross.
 20 West Princes Street, Helensburgh.
 Campbell Buildings, Garelochhead.

The following dairymen were registered during the year as producers and retailers of milk :—

Robert A. Steel, Balquhain Farm, Kilmaronock.
 Murray Johnston, Easter Catter Farm, Drymen.
 Archd. Anderson, Kirkland, Bonhill (cart).
 Wm. Smith, East Auchencarroch, Alexandria (cart).
 J. & T. M'Arthur, Drumfad, Helensburgh.

Seventy-five samples were secured for analysis during the year, and the detailed results appear in another part of this Report.

Several applications have recently been made to sell sterilised milk. This is a bottled milk distributed mostly to small shopkeepers throughout the district from Lugton, Ayrshire. The Committee, after consideration, agreed that the attention of the Department of Health for Scotland should be drawn to the sale of this milk, and that the Department be asked to take immediate steps to regulate the production of sterilised milk or to prohibit the sale of such milk as at present produced. As the Regulations stand at present, the Committee agreed to grant registration to sell sterilised milk to the following :—

Mrs. Frances M'Clughan, 398 Main Street, Bonhill.
 William Fisher, 6 Hillview Place, Alexandria.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT INSPECTION) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1923.

During the year the following slaughter-houses were licensed by the Local Authority within the Western Area :—

Vale of Leven Co-operative Society, Ltd., for premises at Bank Street, Alexandria.
 Peter Bauchop, Main Street, Alexandria, for premises at Cemetery Road, Alexandria.
 James Gray, Euston Place, Garelochhead, for premises at Euston Place, Garelochhead.
 David Spence, Oakburn, Jamestown, for premises at Oakburn, Jamestown.

It will be observed that there has been one additional private slaughter-house licence granted. A new slaughter-house was erected by Mr. David Spence, Butcher, Bank Street, Alexandria. The slaughter-house was built on ground adjoining his own dwelling-house at Oakburn, Jamestown. The structure, although small, was built on modern lines, well lit and ventilated, and the walls internally are of white-enamelled brick to a height of seven feet.

Inspections were carried out and carcasses examined at intervals daily or weekly as the necessity arose during the year.

The Committee agreed to appoint Mr. James Goodlet, Superintendent of Helensburgh Slaughter-house, a Detention Officer for the purpose of the Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland), 1923.

The following statement shows the number of animals slaughtered at the private slaughter-houses within the district:—

CLASS OF ANIMAL.	NUMBER OF ANIMALS.			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemned Meat and Offal.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemned.	Partially Condemned.	
Cattle,	537	1	41	1,282
Sheep,	1,184	—	29	150
Pigs,	113	—	5	32

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1928.

Under the above Act ten licences were granted to slaughter or stun animals in accordance with the provisions of the Act. The captive-bolt type of killing instrument is in use.

Licences under the above Act are held by the following :—

Peter Bauchop, 144 Main Street, Alexandria.

John M. Hogg, 189 Middleton Street, Alexandria.

David Spence, Oakburn, Jamestown.

George Learmonth, 23 Wilson Street, Alexandria.

Duncan M'Leish, Vale of Leven Co-op. Socy., Alexandria.

Charles Murray, Vale of Leven Co-op. Socy., Alexandria.

James Stewart, Vale of Leven Co-op. Socy., Alexandria.

Alex. Walker, 2 John Street, Alexandria.

Jas. S. Gray, Euston Place, Garelochhead.

Wm. Wilson, Inkerman Place, Garelochhead.

In accordance with the Local Authority's Bye-laws relating to the slaughter of swine, licences were granted to all of the slaughterers mentioned above.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD)

REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND), 1925-1927.

Under the above Act and Regulations 146 samples were procured at intervals during the year—77 official and 69 test samples. This figure includes 7 samples taken within the Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan and 25 samples taken within the Burgh of Helensburgh.

From the following statement it will be observed that 16 samples were "not genuine." The official samples were 7 sweet milks, 1 strawberry jam, and 1 whisky, and the test samples were 4 whiskies, 2 sweet milks, 1 mince.

The following is a record of the samples taken and the results :—

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Parish.	Sample No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids. other than Milk Fat.	Result
Bonhill, ...	1	Sweet Milk, ...	14.38	7.78	Genuine.
" ...	2	" ...	3.69	9.00	"
" ...	3	" ...	3.77	8.91	"
" ...	4	" ...	4.26	8.92	"
" ...	5	" ...	5.23	8.79	"
" ...	6	" ...	3.51	8.65	"
" ...	7	" ...	4.91	8.89	"
" ...	*17	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*18	Self Raising Flour, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*19	Strawberry Jam, ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	*20	Butter, ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	*21	Sugar, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*22	Mustard, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*23	Sago, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*24	Ground Coffee, ...	—	—	"
" ...	25	Beer, ...	—	—	"
" ...	26	Red Wine, ...	—	—	"
" ...	27	Beer, ...	—	—	"
" ...	28	Whisky, ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	*29	Sponge Sandwich, ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	*30	Tea, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*31	Lard, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*32	Vinegar, ...	—	—	"
" ...	33	Egg Powder, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*34	Cheese, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*35	Tapioca, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*36	Raisins, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*37	Butter, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*38	Whisky, ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	51	Sausage, ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	52	Mince, ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	53	" ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	54	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	55	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	56	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	57	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	58	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	59	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*60	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	73	Sweet Milk, ...	3.87	9.06	"
" ...	74	" ...	3.30	8.56	"
" ...	75	" ...	3.81	8.60	"
" ...	76	" ...	3.77	9.09	"
" ...	77	" ...	3.79	8.76	"
" ...	78	" ...	4.20	8.74	"
" ...	79	" ...	3.73	9.04	"
" ...	80	" ...	3.48	9.10	"
" ...	81	" ...	4.11	9.07	"
" ...	82	" ...	1.82	8.64	Not Genuine.
" ...	83	" ...	4.20	8.82	Genuine.
" ...	84	" ...	3.61	8.39	Not Genuine.
" ...	85	" ...	3.74	8.88	Genuine.
" ...	86	" ...	3.77	8.81	"
" ...	87	" ...	3.69	8.81	"
" ...	*89	" ...	3.60	8.60	"
" ...	*90	" ...	3.56	9.16	"
" ...	*91	" ...	3.64	8.46	"
" ...	*98	" ...	3.28	8.69	"
" ...	*99	" ...	3.32	8.21	Not Genuine.
" ...	*100	" ...	3.17	8.23	"
" ...	*101	" ...	3.06	8.31	"
" ...	*102	" ...	4.02	8.84	Genuine.
" ...	*103	" ...	4.33	9.07	"
" ...	*104	" ...	3.60	8.72	"
" ...	*105	" ...	3.87	8.61	"

Parish.	Sample No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Donhill, ...	*106	Sweet Milk, ...	3.58	8.60	Genuine.
" ...	116	Whisky, ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	117	Gregory's Mixture, ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	118	Butter, ...	—	—	"
" ...	119	Whisky ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
" ...	120	Tapioca, ...	—	—	Genuine.
" ...	121	Gooseberry Jelly, ...	—	—	"
" ...	122	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
" ...	123	Currants, ...	—	—	"
" ...	124	Ground Coffee, ...	—	—	"
" ...	125	Tea, ...	—	—	"
" ...	126	Cheese, ...	—	—	"
" ...	127	Lard, ...	—	—	"
" ...	128	White Pepper, ...	—	—	"
" ...	129	Vinegar, ...	—	—	"
" ...	130	Fish Cake, ...	—	—	"
" ...	131	Flour, ...	—	—	"
" ...	132	Sugar, ...	—	—	"
Cardross, ...	*8	Sweet Milk (Certified), ...	3.88	9.06	"
" ...	*9	" (Grade "A" T.T.), ...	3.74	9.17	"
" ...	*39	" (Grade "A" T.T.), ...	3.56	8.78	"
" ...	*47	" ...	2.96	8.94	Not Genuine.
" ...	*48	" ...	3.16	8.68	Genuine.
" ...	*49	" ...	2.70	9.12	Not Genuine.
" ...	50	" (Grade "A" T.T.), ...	4.32	8.72	Genuine.
" ...	*61	" (Certified), ...	3.96	9.01	"
" ...	*62	" (Grade "A" T.T.), ...	3.55	8.64	"
" ...	*63	" (Grade "A" T.T.), ...	3.51	8.83	"
" ...	*65	" ...	3.56	9.12	"
" ...	*67	" ...	3.91	8.87	"
" ...	*72	" ...	3.11	9.03	"
" ...	*92	" ...	3.77	8.73	"
" ...	*93	" ...	3.68	8.68	"
" ...	*94	" ...	3.81	8.97	"
" ...	*95	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*96	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*97	Sausage Meat, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*107	Sweet Milk (Certified), ...	3.87	9.21	"
" ...	*108	" (Grade "A" T.T.), ...	3.80	8.96	"
" ...	*109	" (Grade "A" T.T.), ...	3.79	8.61	"
Donhu, ...	*16	" ...	3.05	8.44	"
" ...	*110	" ...	3.31	8.63	"
" ...	*111	" ...	4.39	8.57	"
" ...	*112	" ...	4.15	8.65	"
Kosneath, ...	*15	" ...	3.29	8.83	"
" ...	*41	" ...	3.26	8.82	"
" ...	*42	" ...	3.26	8.82	"
" ...	*113	" ...	3.89	8.73	"
" ...	*114	" ...	3.62	8.86	"
Burgh of Cove and Kilcreggan ...	*10	" ...	1.89	8.74	Not Genuine.
" ...	*11	" ...	6.01	8.74	Genuine.
" ...	*12	" ...	3.57	8.73	"
" ...	*13	" ...	2.84	8.70	Not Genuine.
" ...	*14	" ...	3.88	8.70	Genuine.
" ...	*40	" ...	3.32	8.59	"
" ...	*115	" ...	3.15	8.51	"
Burgh of Helens- burgh, ...	*43	Mince, ...	—	—	"
" ...	*44	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*45	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*46	" ...	—	—	"
" ...	*64	Sweet Milk, ...	4.03	8.91	"
" ...	*66	" ...	3.38	8.90	"
" ...	*68	" ...	3.02	8.59	"

Parish.	Sample No.	Article.	Percentage of Milk Fat.	Percentage of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
Burgh of Helensburgh,	*69	Sweet Milk,	3.01	8.67	Genuine.
"	*70	"	3.50	8.71	"
"	*71	"	3.72	8.82	"
"	88	Butter,	—	—	"
"	133	Mince,	—	—	"
"	134	Ground Ginger,	—	—	"
"	135	Margarine,	—	—	"
"	136	Lard,	—	—	"
"	137	Butter,	—	—	"
"	138	White Pepper,	—	—	"
"	139	Green Peas,	—	—	"
"	140	Raspberry Jam,	—	—	"
"	141	Vinegar,	—	—	"
"	142	Tea,	—	—	"
"	143	Mustard,	—	—	"
"	144	Mince,	—	—	"
"	145	Whisky,	—	—	"
"	146	"	—	—	Not Genuine.

* Official Samples.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.

SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

During the year 470 inspections were made under the Shops Act.

In my last report I emphasised the difficulty of keeping a check on the smaller type of shopkeeper who carries on a mixed business. Under the Act such shops are permitted to remain open for the sale of certain articles only, and it is with regard to this point that there is a tendency to contravene the Act by selling articles that should not be sold.

Routine inspections continue to be made, and these inspections tend to check any glaring contraventions of the Act.

The bulk of the shopkeepers within the district adhere strictly to the hours of closing and no difficulty is experienced, but certain traders who sell fish and chips as a "carrying out" trade from part of their ice-cream saloons after the regular closing hours at night require to be carefully watched in connection with the sale of cigarettes.

Table XXIII A shows the number of shops and businesses conducted within the Western Area of the County.

TABLE XXIII.—SHOWING NUMBER OF SHOPS AND NATURE OF BUSINESSES CARRIED ON IN THE VARIOUS PARISHES THROUGHOUT THE DISTRICT.

PARISHES.	TOTAL.																						
	Bakers.	Butchers.	Chemists.	Clothiers and Tailors.	Cycle Agents.	Confectioners.	Dairies.	Dressmakers and Milliners.	Fish and Chip Shops.	Fishmongers.	Fruiters.	Furniture Dealers.	Grocers.	Hairdressers.	Hardwares and Drysalers.	Ice Cream and Aerated Water Merchants.	Newsagents and Stationers.	Saddlers.	Shoemakers.	Tobacconists.	Watchmakers.	Tea Rooms and Restaurants.	
Arrochar, ...	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3
Bonhill, ...	11	12	5	4	2	38	9	18	7	3	14	5	23	8	8	12	13	1	...	5	16	2	8
Cardross, ...	4	5	2	1	...	21	4	6	2	2	5	3	10	2	3	3	8	...	3	1	...	1	...
Dumbarton, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilmarnock, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Luss, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rhu, ...	4	1	1	1	...	2	1	3	...	...	2	...	6	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rosneath, ...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	22	19	8	7	2	65	14	28	9	5	21	8	46	11	12	15	28	1	9	17	3	17	367

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS FOR 1933.

Buildings (new),	...	...	...	...	...	...	383
Buildings (alterations, &c.),	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops,	...	...	...	...	...	...	290
Factories and Workshops,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138
Investigation of Infectious Disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	537
Nuisances,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,419
Pigsties,	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
Seasonal Workers,	...	...	...	...	...	...	182
Shops,	...	...	...	...	...	...	470
Slaughter-houses,	...	...	...	...	...	...	628
Special Drainage Districts,	...	...	...	...	...	...	722
Special Scavenging Districts,	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,007
Special Lighting Districts,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,791
Tents, Vans, Sheds, and Houseboats,	...	...	...	...	...	...	753
Inspections under Housing and Town Planning, Rural							
Workers, and Rent Restriction Acts, &c.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,365
Total,	...	...	...	...	...	...	34,974

I have the honour to be,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

THOMAS ALLAN.

REPORT BY SANITARY INSPECTOR IN THE EASTERN AREA.

24 GEORGE SQUARE,
GLASGOW, C.2.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting Report on the basis defined by the Department of Health for Scotland for the year ending 31st December, 1933.

GENERAL SANITATION.

WATER SUPPLIES.

In the Report for 1932 reference was made to the unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in certain parts of the County, which, due to the exceptionally dry year, are now considerably worse, but do not to any great extent affect the area covered by this Report, except Bowling Special Water Supply District, where the water supply had to be augmented from that of a neighbouring authority.

WEST KILPATRICK PARISH.—While the major question of water supply is being debated and discussed at some length, the Committee in charge of the Bowling Special Water Supply District are seriously considering the augmentation of the storage capacity, which, in my opinion, is the proper course to take since there is ample water in the neighbourhood of unquestionable quality, as recent analysts' reports prove.

CUMBERNAULD PARISH.—As stated in the last Report, this parish is supplied by the Lanarkshire County Council, and with the exception of Croy, the area was well served. The want of pressure in this area became very pronounced when

the hundred and twelve houses in course of erection for the Local Authority were well in hand, which meant a continual draw-off. After certain negotiations with the Lanarkshire Water Engineer, the supply was augmented and the cause of complaint removed meantime.

KIRKINTILLOCH PARISH. — The village of Tintoeh was adversely reported on in the previous Report, but since then the Public Health Committee has arranged to rehouse approximately fifty of the inhabitants in the neighbouring village of Waterside, which, as previously reported, is supplied by Kirkintilloch Burgh Council. In the meantime the private wells are being carefully watched.

EAST KILPATRICK PARISH.—The supplies for East Kilpatrick do not call for special comment, but mention might be made of the connecting up with the Clydebank-Burncrookes supply of the Council's depot at Garscadden where four motor drivers reside and the scavenging wagons are garaged. This was found necessary owing to the inadequacy of the private supply.

DRAINAGE SYSTEM—(EFFICIENCY).

The drainage systems serving the eight Special Drainage Districts detailed in the report for year 1932 continue to give satisfaction.

During the year the boundaries of Bearsden, Duntocher, and Croy Special Drainage Districts were extended.

The manholes and grit pans were cleaned regularly by the cleansing staff during the year.

SEWAGE PURIFICATION AND DISPOSAL.

The form of sewage disposal described in the previous report continues to meet the requirements in the Special Drainage Districts, but the works at Croy and Condorrat will require to be extended to treat the sewage from the

additional houses in course of erection by the Local Authority, viz., one hundred and twelve and forty-four respectively.

Throughout the year extensive additions have been made to the sewerage systems in certain areas in order to provide drainage facilities for the many private and Local Authority schemes. These will be found in detail in the County Engineer's report.

A considerable number of houses were built, reconstructed, and/or reconditioned for which small individual septic tanks were installed as being the only method for the treatment of the sewage from these subjects outwith Special Drainage Districts.

SCAVENGING—(METHODS AND EFFICIENCY).

The operations within the seven Special Scavenging Districts are performed in three instances by employees directly employed by the County Council, and in four by private contractors.

A reference to each Special Scavenging District is recorded as follows :—

BEARSDEN SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—This district is served by—

- Motor Wagons—2 (full time), 1 (part time).
- Staff —3 Motor Drivers (1 part time).
- 6 Scavengers (1 part time).
- 1 Roadman.
- 1 Coup Attendant (part time).

In the execution of the work at present the service is giving satisfaction, but it is evident by the continuous housing development that the demand will overtax the service in the near future, when the working arrangements will again call for revision.

Due to the building development within the district, the boundaries were extended.

During the year 244 householders took advantage of the scheme for the removal of garden refuse, and the sum of £190 13s. 9d. was placed to the credit of the district.

Compared with the year 1932, the number of subscribers was increased by 37, increasing the revenue by £19 11s. 11d.

The removal of furnace ashes realised the sum of £17 19s.

The private streets and footways were regularly swept and gullies cleaned.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—Following the extension of this Special District, a new Fordson wagon, S.N.5829, which operates within this district and Bearsden Special Scavenging District, replaced an old wagon no longer capable of coping with the work. Since its introduction a decided improvement is apparent in the working arrangements.

The composition of the service remains as in the past, viz. :—

Motor Wagon—1 (part time).

Staff —1 Motor Driver (part time).

2 Scavengers (part time).

1 Coup Attendant (half time).

During the year the private streets and footways were regularly swept and gullies cleaned.

LAWMUIR COUP.—An additional area of ground is being utilised for the disposal of refuse following upon the reclamation of a section of the land in the year 1932. The conditions prevailing at this coup are very satisfactory.

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—

A new Fordson wagon, S.N.5840, is now operating in this district in place of a wagon which had, after many years, become unfit for service.

The value of the modern vehicle is immediately revealed by the improved working of the district due to the increased speed, &c.

The service consists of :—

Motor Wagon—1

Staff —1 Motor Driver.

2 Scavengers.

1 Coup Attendant.

The private streets and footways were regularly swept and the road gullies cleaned.

DUMBUCK COUP.—The conditions at this coup continue to meet the requirements of the district. The rat menace is still existent and continual trapping is essential to prevent the number of the pests from increasing. The vermin have been considerably reduced following the use of various methods to overcome them. These included the services of a ratcatcher who uses a secret process, rat poisons, gassing, and the use of a particularly effective type of rat-trap, a photograph of which is appended showing the first night's kill, which amounted to 23 rats. Due to the proximity of the coup to the River Clyde, it would appear that it is almost impossible to expect to be free from this menace, so that the "fight" must of necessity be continuous.

GARAGE, GARSCADDEN.—This centre, at which the scavenging staff commence and terminate the day's work, has proved extremely valuable to the working arrangements of each special district. During the year minor improvements have been made to the buildings and roads, thereby enhancing the usefulness of the property.

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—On 15th May, 1933, the scavenging of this district was taken over by Alexander Forrester, Roadside, Cumbernauld, whose contract price is £85 per year.

CONDORRAT SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—The scavenging of this district continues to be performed by John Main, Condorrat Farm, Condorrat, for the sum of £75.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—The contract for the scavenging of this district has again been undertaken by William Stuart, 28 Donaldson Street, Kirkintilloch, at the figure of £91 per annum.

A payment of £1 per annum is made to the Corporation of Glasgow for the use of an old quarry hole on the lands of Woodilee for depositing the refuse.

CROY SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT.—In this district the scavenging contract is executed by Robert Roberts, Condorrat, for the sum of £45 per annum.

The working arrangements meet the requirements in each Special District and are giving general satisfaction.

The district was extended during the year to include the second development of the housing scheme.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

In this area there are three public conveniences and one urinal situated at:—

Old Kilpatrick—1 Public Convenience.

1 Attendant. Wage, 12s. per week.

Cash collected during year, £15 2s. 2d.

Duntocher and Hardgate—2 Public Conveniences.

1 Attendant. Wage, £1 5s. per week.

Cash collected during year, £8 14s. 11d.

Bowling—1 Urinal.

The three public conveniences are cleaned daily by the attendants and the urinal by the scavenging staff.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES.

The particulars under this heading are tabulated in Table XXIV and in the following summary:—

	Privies, &c. converted to W.C.'s.	Remaining at end of Year.		
		Privies.	Earth Closets.	Privy Middens.
Bearsden,	1	8	—	—
Drumchapel,	—	2	—	—
Westerton,	—	—	—	—
Cumbernauld,	—	—	—	9
Condorrat,	—	2	—	15
Duntocher, Hardgate, and Faifley,	—	2	—	—
Kilpatrick,	—	6	—	—
Bowling,*	—	5	—	—
Milton and Dumbuck,*	—	35	—	2
Waterside,	3	3	—	24
	4	63	—	50

* Outwith Special Drainage Districts.

A comparison with the figures for the year 1932 shows a steady improvement, particularly in the number of houses without a water supply, &c., inside the house. This position is mainly created through the rehousing of the people in houses provided by the Local Authority.

SCHOOLS.

An inspection was made of all the schools in the area which are under the supervision of the County Architect, and the sanitary conditions existent call for no comment, but Table XXV summarises the position with regard to w.c. accommodation, drainage, water supply, &c.

TABLE XXIV.—DETAILS OF SANITARY CONDITIONS.

	No. of Houses without water supply and sink inside the House.	No. of W.C.'s serving. 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 Tenants.				No. of Dry Closets serving. 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 Tenants.				No. of Privy Middens serving. 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 Tenants.				No. of Ashpits serving. 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 Tenants.			
Bearsden, ...	4	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Drumchapel, ...	30	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Condorrat, ...	81	21	9	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cumbernauld, ...	94	47	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Duntocher, Hardgate and Faifley, ...	18	69	24	36	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kilpatrick, ...	4	17	7	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bowling, ...	...	23	8	9	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Milton and Dumbuck, ...	58	1	...	...	...	22	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Twechar, ...	—	43	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterside, ...	73	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL, ...	362	246	113	54	5	29	6	...	4	17	8	3	9	41	20	12	54

SCHOOL.	Accommodation for	Average No. on Roll.	Water Closet and Urinal Accommodation.	Number.	Water Closet Accommodation.	WATER SUPPLY.	DRAINAGE.	REMARKS.
Cumbernauld P.S., ...	186 pp. 350 p.	135 pp. 203 p.	18	13	3	Lanarkshire Grav.	To Distr. Sewer	—
South Muirhead Arns,	40	10	2 (privy pails)	1	Same as pupils	Shallow Well.	Nil.	—
Drumglass, ...	130	20.7	4	1	1	Lanarkshire Grav.	Septic Tank.	Effluent discharges into stream.
Southern District, ...	99	59.2	8	2	1	Do.	Do.	Effluent discharges into road drain.
Condorrat, ...	279	94	7	4	1	Do.	Do.	Do.
Holy Cross R.C., ...	483	237.5	13	9	2	Do.	To Distr. Sewer.	Effluent discharges into Board burn.
Twechar, ...	500	357	15	9	2	Do.	Septic Tank.	Effluent discharges into field drain.
Gartconner, ...	235	151.5	6	5	1	Kirkintilloch Grav.	Do.	—
Bearsden Academy,	302 pp. 477 p.	272 415	21	20	3	Glasgow Corporation Grav. Supply.	To Distr. Sewer.	Rented premises for infants only. Temporary school. Position of staff W.C. is not very satis- factory.
Westerton, ...						Do.	Do.	
Summerston, ...						Do.	Septic Tank.	
Craigton, ...	130	25	2 6	1 1	— 1	Private Supply.	Do.	—
Drumchapel, ...	191	65	18	2	2	Glasgow Corporation Gravitation Supply.	To Distr. Sewer.	—
Gavinburn, ...	511	375.6	24	10	2	Old Kilpatrick Gravitation Supply.	Do.	—
Duntocher, ...	396	335	22	10	2	Clydebank Gravita- tion Supply.	Do.	—
St. Mary's R.C., ...	600	454	13	12	2	Do.	Do.	—
Milton P.S., ...	220	136.6	15	9	2	Bowling Gravitation Supply.	Discharged into River Clyde.	—

NOTE.—Ample urinal accommodation provided in all schools for male pupils.
pp=post-primary. p=primary.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Under the Factories and Workshops Acts, the premises were inspected at various periods throughout the year, when the conditions existing gave no cause for serious complaint.

On reference to Tables XXVI and XXVII will be found a record of the workers employed and the nature of the businesses within each parish.

TABLE XXVI.—WORKSHOPS (EASTERN AREA).

	Total Number.	Number of Workrooms.	Workshops employing both sexes.	Workshops employing Males only.	Workshops employing Females only.	Total Employees.	Women Employed.	Young Persons and Children Employed.
Bakers, ...	7	8	1	3	3	22	3	11
Blacksmiths, ...	9	10	...	9	...	16	...	2
Bootmakers, ...	12	15	...	12	...	14	...	...
Butchers, ...	4	6	3	1	...	20	1	14
Distillers, ...	1	1	...	1	...	2	...	...
Dressmakers, ...	5	5	...	...	5	6	6	...
Joiners, Cabinet- makers, Cart- wrights, &c., ...	8	8	...	8	...	16	...	3
Plumbers, Tin- smiths, ...	7	7	2	5	...	21	...	6
Saddlers, ...	2	2	...	2	...	2	...	...
Tailors, ...	4	5	1	3	...	5	1	...
Other Trades, ...	14	17	1	13	...	28	...	2
Totals, ...	73	84	8	57	8	152	11	38

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

In this area of the County there are no common lodging-houses.

BURIAL GROUNDS (SANITARY CONDITION).

The burial grounds were inspected at various times during the year. The number of cemeteries is six, as detailed in the report for the year 1932.

TABLE XXVII.—FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACT.—(EASTERN AREA).
LIST OF WORKSHOPS.

TRADE OR BUSINESS.	CUMBERNAULD.				KIRKINTIL- LOCH.			EAST KILPATRICK.			WEST KILPATRICK.				Total.
	Cumbernauld Village.	Condorrat.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Waterside.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Bearsden.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.	Duntocher and Hargate.	Old Kilpatrick.	Bowling.	Other Parts of Parish.	Total.
Bakers, ...	2	2	1	5	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	7
Blacksmiths, ...	2	1	1	4	...	...	3	1	2	3	...	1	1	...	9
Bootmakers, ...	3	...	1	4	1	1	1	1	...	3	2	3	...	...	12
Butchers, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	1	...	4
Distilleries, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dressmakers, ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	5
Joiners and Carpenters, ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	3	1	4	2	1	...	...	2
Plumbers, ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	4	4	...	4	1	1	...	...	8
Saddlers, ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Tailors, ...	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2
Miscellaneous, ...	3	1	3	7	...	...	5	5	...	5	1	1	...	...	14
Totals, ...	16	4	6	26	2	3	5	18	3	21	9	8	4	...	73
INSPECTIONS, ...	32	8	12	52	4	6	10	36	6	42	18	16	8	...	146

BUILDING REGULATIONS.

The enterprise under this heading has still been maintained, and this may be termed the "peak year" in building as the number of plans passed and buildings entailed surpasses that of recent years.

The following summary conveys some idea of the position in each of the years from 1927 to 1933:—

Year	Plans	Houses (New)	Houses (Altered)	Houses (Rural)	Other Buildings	Total Buildings
1927	152	62	22	—	98	182
1928	139	207	13	—	80	300
1929	152	77	41	—	106	224
1930	151	122	21	52	101	296
1931	182	585	19	46	138	788
1932	169	506	24	32	93	655
1933	302	589	15	94	199	897

A comparison of the figures shows that, compared with the years 1931 and 1932, the year 1933 which is under review shows an increase in the number of plans of 40 and 44 per cent., and in the total number of buildings of 12 and 27 per cent.

The advantage taken of reconstructing property under the Housing (Rural Workers) Act, 1926, is also most pronounced by the increase in the number of houses provided and reconditioned over the same years, viz., 51 and 66 per cent.

The high percentage increases can in some measure be placed as being due to the anticipation by builders of the termination of the State subsidy under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1923. On the other hand, the areas of ground secured by certain builders points to further activity being maintained following the completion of the subsidy houses on 31st March, 1934.

During the year the calls on the staff supervising the erection of buildings in their various stages of construction was responsible for a considerable amount of time being devoted to this work.

On a few occasions departures from the recognised principles applicable to sound building construction was responsible for the reprimand of the party concerned. Although the cases are rare, the necessity for strict supervision is apparent.

The majority of the builders are now fully conversant with the procedure called for by the Local Authority in the preparation and submission of plans, but inquiries continue to be made daily by owners and prospective owners of property or their representatives regarding matters pertaining to all forms of building.

A most curious position was discovered in one part of the area when a builder was found to have his men cutting the foundations for a proposed house and no plans had been received by this department for an erection on the site. The work was immediately stopped and the ground replaced by the builder to the satisfaction of the ground superior, who had been totally unaware of what was taking place. An intermediary who claimed to act for the owner appears to have misguided the builder.

The co-operation between the various builders and this department is most gratifying and beneficial in the speedy execution of the work. The majority of the builders have been operating now in the area over a period of years and are fully conversant with the Local Authority's requirements.

On reference to Table XXVIII will be found a record of the number of plans passed, the number of buildings, and the number of houses of various sizes.

TABLE XXVIII.—PLANS OF BUILDINGS—(EASTERN AREA).

PARISHES.	PLANS.						No. of Buildings.				No. of Houses.				Total.	
	New Buildings.			Alterations			Bungalows.	Cottages.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	Bungalows.	Cottages.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	Total.			
	Bungalows.	Cottages.	Flats and Terrace Houses.	Bungalows. &c.	Flats and Terrace Houses.											
Cumbernauld, ...	...	3	1	16	2	22	...	58	29	87	39	53	82	2	176
Kirkintilloch, ...	1	...	...	20	1	22	1	24	1	26	18	14	1	...	33
East Kilpatrick, ...	65	1	...	22	...	88	395	8	...	403	13	8	301	91	413	
West Kilpatrick, ...	3	1	4	8	1	17	4	10	15	29	18	48	8	2	76	
TOTAL, ...	69	5	5	66	4	149	400	100	45	545	88	123	392	95	698	

Plans were also passed for 115 Garages, 27 Shops, 3 Halls, 6 Dairy Premises, and 28 other buildings.

NAMING OF STREETS.

BURGH POLICE (SCOTLAND) ACT (ADOPTED),
SECTIONS 144 AND 145.

The continued increases in the number of houses and the construction of new roads calls for the application of the procedure under this heading.

LIGHTING.

The lighting within the seven Special Lighting Districts is maintained to comply with the requirements of the respective districts. The methods of lighting vary both in the use of gas and electrical fittings and in the mode of operation.

An account of the position applicable to each district is recorded as follows:—

BEARSDEN SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT. — The lighting season is in operation from 1st August to 11th May, and the various types of lamps are shown hereunder:—

Street Lamps Uncontrolled.	Signal Lamps Controlled.	Private Lamps Controlled.	Street Lamps with Controllers.	Total Lamps.	Lamp- lighters.
178	7	4	559	748	6

89 controlled lights are extinguished at midnight.

On making a comparison with the figures contained in the previous report, it will be noted that the lighting points have been increased by 65.

Due to the house-building activities, the district was again extended, and additional lighting points are introduced from time to time as the necessity arises.

The difficulty experienced with the Corporation of Glasgow with regard to the laying of gas mains has been settled on terms approved.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT. — There is no change to report in the lighting season, which covers a period from 11th August to 11th May.

The district was extended during the year.

In this district the question of stair lighting to certain properties was raised, and an arrangement with the proprietors or their agents is about to be settled.

The lamps in the district are:—

Street Lamps Uncontrolled.	Signal Lamps Uncontrolled.	Private Lamps.	Street Lamps with Controllers.	Total Lamps.	Lamp- lighters.
127	2	—	8	137	2

KILPATRICK AND BOWLING SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT.—The position in this district remains the same, and the lamps as detailed hereunder are lit from 11th August to 11th May:—

Street Lamps Uncontrolled.	Signal Lamps Controlled.	Private Lamps.	Street Lamps with Controllers.	Total Lamps.	Lamp- lighters.
40	9	—	164	213	2

32 lights extinguished at midnight.

36 lamps receive Dumbarton Gas Supply.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT AND ADAMSLIE SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT.—The lighting within the above districts is conducted on the same lines, and the lighting season extends from 7th October to 21st April. There are thirteen and six lamps respectively in each district, two of the former being signal lamps.

A revision of the previous arrangement with Kirkintilloch Town Council resulted in the charge per lamp being based at £2 10s. for the supply of gas, mantles, and lighting and extinguishing lamps.

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL LIGHTING DISTRICT.—The supply to this district where the thirty-three lighting points are lit by electricity provided by the Scottish Midlands Electricity Supply, Ltd., is conducted under the same conditions as previously, with satisfactory results.

CONDORRAT-CROY.—A proposal to form Special Lighting Districts at these centres is meantime being considered, and

street lighting on the basis of that which operates at Cumbernauld may be introduced in the autumn of the year 1934, when the lighting seasons commence.

GENERAL.—The total lamps, &c., controlled by the department are:—

<i>Gas.</i>					
Street Lamps Uncontrolled.	Signal Lamps.	Private Lamps.	Lamps with Controllers.	Total Lamps.	Lamp- lighters.
345	20	4	748	1,117	10
<i>Electricity.</i>					
Street Lamps.	Signal Lamps.			Total Lamps.	
80	3			83	

The cost of supply to and maintenance of signal lamps is borne by the Highways Department.

BURIALS.

During the year the burial of six bodies had to be undertaken by this department under Section 69 (1) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. The burials were in respect of four unclaimed bodies and two where the parents could not meet the cost involved.

The cases were:—

- (1) Body of man at Craigdow Farm, Bearsden.—No relations, but had sufficient money to pay cost of burial.
- (2) Body of child born at Maternity Hospital, Glasgow.—Young parents unable to meet cost of burial.
- (3) Body of child found at Forth and Clyde Canal 50 yards west of Lock No. 32.
- (4) Body of man found 500 yards east of Cleddans Farm, Duntocher.
- (5) Body of child born at house, Main Road, Condorrat.—Parents unable to meet cost of burial.
- (6) Body of child found at Bearsden Churchyard.

NUISANCES.

The various forms of nuisances dealt with during the year are tabulated in Table XXIX.

Complaints covering a variety of subjects were received throughout the year, and, if proved on investigation to be justifiable, the cause and source of the nuisance was immediately attended to by the staff with a view to abatement.

These included the accumulation of garden refuse on vacant sites, the existence of vermin in houses, dampness, &c.

The removal of vermin applied principally to bugs, and in most cases drastic measures entailing the removal of wood-work had to be resorted to. In one instance a family, whose cleanliness was beyond reproach, had their dwelling infested by bugs through storing old wood obtained from a demolished property for firewood.

Other nuisances included dirty stairways, absence of ashbins, choked drains and water-closets, and the depositing of refuse on vacant ground, &c.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS.

During the year six applications were received under the above Acts, when one certificate was granted and the remainder cancelled.

HOUSING OF SEASONAL WORKERS.

Under this heading no applications have been received, the farmers having employed local labour, which is plentiful in the area, and thereby obviated the necessity of providing housing accommodation.

TABLE XXIX.—SHOWING NATURE AND NUMBER OF NUISANCES.

NUISANCES.	CUMBERNAULD.					KIRKINTILLOCH.			EAST KILPATRICK.			WEST KILPATRICK.						(A)	(B)	TOTAL OF (A) AND (B).
	Cumbernauld Village.	Condorrat Village.	Auchinstarry Rovs.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Waterside Village.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Bearsden.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	Hardgate and Fairley.	Duntocher.	Old Kilpatrick.	Bowling.	Other Parts of Parish.	TOTAL.	TOTAL ABATED.	TOTAL NOT ABATED.	
Ashpits abolished,...	11	2	13	1	5	3	9	2	20	33	...	33
Ashpits constructed or Ashbins provided,...
Ashpits repaired,
Accumulation of Refuse and other Nuisances removed,...	2	2	...	1	1	5	1	6	...	3	1	1	...	5	14	...	14
Burns cleaned,
Byres and other Premises discontinued or improved,...
Common Stairs whitewashed or cleaned,	8	...	...	8	8	...	8
Courts repaired, paved, or cleaned,	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	2
Damp Houses shut up or repaired,	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Defective Vents improved,	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Defective Windows,
Dirty Houses,
Dirty Ashpits and Privies cleaned,	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	7	...	7
Drains cleaned, ...	1	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	6	5	...	...	11	18	...	18
Drains (new) constructed,	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	3	...	3
Drains repaired, trapped, or ventilated,
Dungsteads constructed or repaired,
Eaves Gutters, erected or repaired,	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Houses unfit for habitation, ...	4	31	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	...	...	9	44	...	44
Hens, Pigeons, &c., improperly kept,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Overcrowding,
Pigsties discontinued, improved, or cleaned,
Privies abolished,
Privies and Ashpits repaired,
Privies constructed,
Sinks fitted up,
Sinks untrapped and defective,
Soil Pipes and Waste Pipes ventilated,...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1
Stables discontinued or improved,	1	...	...	1	1	...	1
Water-closets constructed or repaired, ...	2	2	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	5	2	7
Water Supply improved,
Water Supply provided,
Walls, Floors, Ceilings, and Roofs of Houses repaired, ...	3	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	1	...	1	7	11	...	11
Wash-houses provided or improved,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ventilation of Houses improved,
Ventilation of Stairs,
Nuisances abated,...	10	34	...	4	48	2	1	3	23	5	28	3	27	29	11	3	73	152	...	...
Nuisances not abated,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
TOTAL, ...	10	36	...	4	50	2	1	3	23	5	28	3	27	29	11	3	73	...	...	154

TENTS, VANS, AND SHEDS.

In this area camping is not indulged in to the same extent as it is in centres with a sea front, but occasional isolated cases had to be investigated at different periods of the year, particularly in Old Kilpatrick and Bowling on the river side.

In the Parish of Kirkintilloch two cases which fall to be reported on concern two families, one of four adults and seven children and the other of six adults. Both families were removed from properties belonging to the coalowners, they having ceased to be employed in the mines.

One of the parties occupied an army bell tent, while the other was "housed" in a tinker's shelter which consisted principally of packing sheets and potato bags.

At the request of the Department of Health, one of the families was transferred to a house in the Cumbernauld Housing Scheme belonging to the Local Authority. The other party left the district.

PRIVATE STREETS, AND FOOTWAYS.

The private roads added to the List of Highways are :—

<i>Bearsden,</i>	...	...	Thorn Drive, Bearsden, from centre of North Erskine Park to Drymen Road.
			Iain Road, Bearsden, from west side of Thorn Drive to west side of Laurence Drive, Bearsden, from north side of Iain Road to south side of Stirling Drive.
			Stirling Drive, Bearsden, from west side of Thorn Drive to west side of Laurence Drive.
			Cowdenhill Road from north side of Great Western Road to south side of Crawford Drive.
			Crawford Drive from west side of Cowdenhill Road to east side of Gowanlea Avenue.
			Gowanlea Avenue from north side of Blairdardie Road to south side of Crawford Drive.
			Killermont Road from east side of Milngavie Road to north side of Second Avenue.
			First Avenue from east side of Second Avenue to west side of Killermont Road.
			Second Avenue from north side of Killermont Road to west side of Killermont Road.

<i>Bearsden (contd.),</i>	...	Gray Drive from east side of Drymen Road to west side of Milngavie Road. Moore Drive from south side of Gray Drive to west side of Macfarlane Road. Canniesburn Toll Road from east side of Drymen Road to west side of Macfarlane Road. Camstradden Drive, West. North Erskine Park.
<i>Old Kilpatrick,</i>	...	Dalnottar Hill Road (Barclay Street). Dalnottar Avenue.

The improvement of the following roads is under consideration :—

<i>Bearsden,</i>	...	Douglas Gardens. South Erskine Park. Kessington Road.
<i>Old Kilpatrick,</i>	...	Gavinburn Place, Gavinburn Street.

BEARSDEN SPECIAL SCAVENGING DISTRICT PRIVATE ROADS.—

The private roads within the district in 1920 comprised fully 4 miles of roadway.

From 1921 to 1932, 4·62 miles of new roadways were constructed and existing roads extended for a distance of 1·06 miles, a total of 5·68 miles.

During the year 1933, 1·5 miles of new roads were formed and extensions of 1·12 miles were made to existing roads, a total of 2·62 miles being completed.

Between 1920 and the end of 1933, 8·3 miles of roadways were constructed, approximately 6·57 miles being completed during the five years from 1929 to 1933.

Private roads covering 5·62 miles have been transferred to the charge of the Highway Authority, leaving private roadways extending to 6·68 miles for the cleansing of which this department is responsible.

The designations of new roads formed at building schemes developed in the district during recent years are as follows :—

<i>Cowdenhill, Drumchapel,</i>			Cowdenhill Road. Crawford Drive. Gowanlea Avenue. Trinley Drive.
<i>Westerton,</i>	...	...	Henderland Road. Murrayfield Drive. Crarae Avenue.
<i>Killermont,</i>	...	...	Killermont Road. Hutchison Drive. First Avenue. Second Avenue. Cameron Drive. Speirs Road.
<i>Chapelton,</i>	...	...	Kessington Road. Kessington Drive. Pollock Road. Borland Road. Clathic Avenue. Greenhead Road.
<i>Kessington,</i>	...	...	Rannoch Drive. Brora Drive. Etive Avenue. Earn Avenue. Afton Crescent. Oronsay Crescent.
<i>Kilmardinny,</i>	...	...	Douglas Park Crescent. Thomson Drive. Reid Avenue. Carse View Drive.
<i>Canniesburn,</i>	...	...	Canniesburn Toll. Moore Drive. Gray Drive. Ferguston Road. Carrickarden Road.

Three roads in course of formation in the Killermont area have been designated as under, and " Old Milngavie Road " redesignated as " Macfarlane Road " :—

Woodvale Avenue.
Lochaber Road.
Cluny Avenue.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION) ACT, 1919.

The yearly rat campaign held in co-operation with the Burghs within the County is recorded in a report which will be found on page 20.

FOOD SUPPLY.

ADMINISTRATION OF ACTS, ORDERS, AND REGULATIONS

During the year all the dairy premises were inspected at intervals. The inspections made at the milking periods proved a source of gratification to the department to see how the farmers and their employees were conforming to the requirements of the Dairy Bye-laws.

The clothing and cleanliness of the workers, the condition of the cows, byres, utensils, and dairy sculleries gave little cause for complaint.

It has not been possible to have the ten farms, referred to in my previous report as still remaining to be reconstructed, completed during 1933, and the position then indicated shows no change.

The new Dairy Bye-laws introduced in the month of May, 1933, in place of those previously in operation, are more effective and cover a wider range by incorporating the small Burghs.

The number of registered dairies, &c., are summarised as follows :—

Parish.		Dairies Registered.	Cows.	Milk- shops.	Vans.	Dairies exempt Registration.
East Kilpatrick, ...	...	35	1,152	6	12	2
West Kilpatrick, ...	...	11	421	8	12	2
Cumbernauld, ...	...	36	1,149	2	5	10
Kirkintilloch, ...	...	27	1,023	10	18	2
		109	3,745	26	47	16

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER
(SCOTLAND), 1930.

The milk supplied by producers and retailers under this heading was sampled at different times throughout the year, and chemical and bacteriological analyses obtained of each sample.

The results in every instance proved to be within the stipulated standard, but where the bacterial count appeared to be high, although short of the total figure governing the milk sampled, the farmer's attention was directed to the position with a view to obtaining a further improvement in the "count."

Needless to say, this guide to the farmers was appreciated and produced an improved result at a later date.

The licences renewed and granted under the Order are held by:—

PRODUCERS.

Certified Milk—

James Pirie, Laighpark Farm, Bearsden.

Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested)—

Andrew Russell, Summerston Farm, Bearsden.

Glasgow Corporation, Woodilee Hospital, Lenzie.

Pasteurised Milk—

Kirkintilloch Co-operative Society, per William Buchanan, Secretary, 91 Townhead Street, Kirkintilloch, for premises at 87 Townhead Street, Kirkintilloch.

DEALERS.

Certified Milk—

Bairds' Dairies, Ltd., 950 Crow Road, Glasgow—Van, Bearsden.

The Misses M. M. & L. Sillars, 12 New Kirk Square, Bearsden—Shop, Bearsden.

John & Alex. Watt, Millbrae Dairy, 23 Main Street, Milngavie—Shop, Milngavie.

Jack's Dairies, 139 Townhead, Kirkintilloch—Shop Kirkintilloch.

W. B. Donaldson, "Aucheneden," Blanefield—Motor Lorry, Bearsden.

A. G. Mathieson, Allander Dairy, Milngavie.

John M'Ouat, Easterton, Milngavie—Van, Milngavie.

Andrew Wright, c/o J. Pirie & Sons, Crow Road, Glasgow—Motor Van, Bearsden.

Grade "A" (Tuberculin Tested)—

- Baird's Dairies, Ltd., 950 Crow Road, Glasgow.
 The Misses M. M. & L. Sillars, 12 New Kirk Square,
 Bearsden—Shop, Bearsden.
 John & Alex. Watt, Millbrae Dairy, 23 Main Street,
 Milngavie—Shop, Milngavie.
 W. B. Donaldson, "Aucheneden," Blane field—Motor
 Lorry, Bearsden.
 Andrew Wright, c/o Pirie & Sons, Crow Road.
 Glasgow—Motor Van, Bearsden.
 Westerton Garden Suburb Co-operative Society, Ltd.,
 Westerton.
 Scottish Farmers (Glasgow) Dairy Co., Ltd., 63
 Kilbowie Road, Clydebank—Van, Old Kilpatrick.

Grade "A" Milk—

- A. G. Mathieson, Allander Dairy, Milngavie.
 John M'Ouat, Easterton, Milngavie—Van, Milngavie.
 Andrew Bell, Keyston Farm, Milngavie.

Pasteurised Milk—

- Kirkintilloch Co-operative Society, per William
 Buchanan, Secretary, 91 Townhead Street, Kirkin-
 tilloch—Shops, 113 Cowgate, 17-21 Eastside, and
 89 Townhead.
 Dumbarton Co-operative Society, Ltd., per the
 Secretary, 46 High Street, Dumbarton—Shops,
 6 Powside, Old Kilpatrick; Dumbuck, by Bowling;
 Clydeview, Bowling.
 Cumbernauld Co-operative Society, Ltd., Cumber-
 nauld, per James Smith, Secretary—Shop, Cumber-
 nauld.

Four additional licences have been granted during the year.

The licensing fee for all classes of designated milk has been fixed at five shillings for producers and retailers, and where tuberculin tests are required the applicant pays the cost price of the tuberculin used, viz., threepence per cow.

MEAT.

During the year 208 visits were paid to the two slaughter-houses at Cumbernauld, and the animals slaughtered, &c., are detailed in the following statement:—

Class of Animals.	Number of Animals.			Weight (in lbs.) of Condemedned Meat and Offal.
	Slaughtered.	Wholly Condemedned.	Partially Condemedned.	
Cattle, ...	95	—	11	77 lbs.
Sheep, ...	65	1	2	30 „
Pigs, ...	21	—	—	— „
	181	1	13	107 lbs.

There is no change to report in the number of slaughter-houses, which is confined to the two situated at Cumbernauld.

The licence-holders and premises licensed, and the licences granted under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1928, remain as recorded in the report for the year 1932.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES IN FOOD) REGULATIONS.

The number of samples taken totalled 131, of which 18 were “official” and 113 “test” samples.

The official samples found not to comply with the Acts and Regulations were dealt with as follows:—

Ref. No.	Article.	Nature of Contravention.	Result of Prosecution.
£. 72	Mince.	152 parts sulphur dioxide per million.	£1 Fine.
£. 88	Mince.	864 parts sulphur dioxide per million.	£2 Fine.
£. 124	Mince.	832 parts sulphur dioxide per million.	£1 Fine.
£. 126	Mince.	105 parts sulphur dioxide per million.	£2 Fine.

A description of the samples is tabulated as follows:—

FOOD AND DRUGS.

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids other than Milk Fat.	Result.
East Kilpatrick, ...	20 E	Sweet Milk, ...	3.19	8.84	Genuine.
"	21 E	"	5.53	8.31	"
"	22 E	"	4.66	8.68	"
"	25 E	"	3.49	8.83	"
"	26 E	"	3.48	9.00	"
"	27 E	"	3.96	8.74	"
"	28 E	"	3.94	8.77	"
"	29 E	"	3.81	8.79	"
"	76 E	"	3.53	8.59	"
"	77 E	"	3.76	8.48	"
"	78 E	"	3.19	9.05	"
"	92 E	"	6.64	8.80	"
"	93 E	"	3.27	8.73	"
"	94 E	"	3.88	9.00	"
"	115 E	"	4.14	8.68	"
"	82 E	Certified Milk, ...	3.56	8.90	"
"	86 E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk,	4.37	9.13	"
"	96 E	Butter, ...	—	—	"
"	99 E	"	—	—	"
"	101 E	"	—	—	"
"	97 E	"	—	—	"
"	4 E	Dried Fruit, ...	—	—	"
"	5 E	"	—	—	"
"	6 E	"	—	—	"
"	98 E	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
"	100 E	"	—	—	"
"	*124 E	Mince, ...	—	—	Not genuine.
West Kilpatrick, ...	31 E	Sweet Milk, ...	3.26	8.68	Genuine.
"	43 E	"	3.34	8.73	"
"	44 E	"	2.99	8.48	"
"	45 E	"	3.85	8.44	"
"	47 E	"	3.26	8.74	"
"	57 E	"	4.09	9.15	"
"	58 E	"	3.61	9.02	"
"	59 E	"	3.62	8.79	"
"	60 E	"	3.60	8.80	"
"	78 E	"	3.19	9.05	"
"	79 E	"	3.43	8.97	"
"	102 E	"	3.48	8.76	"
"	103 E	"	4.14	8.98	"
"	104 E	"	3.90	8.76	"
"	105 E	"	4.11	8.95	"
"	106 E	"	3.72	8.79	"
"	107 E	"	4.09	8.86	"
"	83 E	Pasteurised Milk, ...	3.65	8.97	"
"	91 E	Sterilised Milk, ...	3.42	8.74	"
"	49 E	Butter, ...	—	—	"
"	50 E	"	—	—	"
"	65 E	"	—	—	"
"	67 E	"	—	—	"
"	70 E	"	—	—	"
"	108 E	"	—	—	"
"	110 E	"	—	—	"
"	64 E	Dripping, ...	—	—	"
"	61 E	Lime Water, ...	—	—	"
"	48 E	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
"	51 E	"	—	—	"
"	66 E	"	—	—	"
"	68 E	"	—	—	"
"	69 E	"	—	—	"
"	109 E	"	—	—	"
"	111 E	"	—	—	"
"	52 E	Mince, ...	—	—	Not Genuine
"	53 E	"	—	—	Genuine.

Parish.	Record No.	Article.	Percent- age of Milk Fat.	Percent- age of Milk Solids, other than Milk Fat.	Result.
West Kilpatrick, ...	54 E	Mince,	—	—	Not Genuine.
"	55 E	"	—	—	Genuine.
"	56 E	"	—	—	"
"	62 E	"	—	—	"
"	63 E	"	—	—	Not Genuine.
"	*71 E	"	—	—	Genuine.
"	*72 E	"	—	—	Not Genuine.
"	*73 E	"	—	—	Genuine.
"	46 E	Raspberry Jam, ...	—	—	"
Cumbernauld, ...	32 E	Sweet Milk, ...	2·76	8·51	Not Genuine.
"	33 E	"	3·35	8·69	Genuine.
"	34 E	"	3·70	8·90	"
"	35 E	"	3·59	8·79	"
"	37 E	"	3·37	8·71	"
"	38 E	"	3·34	8·80	"
"	*75 E	"	3·24	8·78	"
"	112 E	Sterilised Milk ...	3·78	8·83	"
"	40 E	Butter (Empire), ...	—	—	"
"	42 E	Butter, ...	—	—	"
"	39 E	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
"	41 E	"	—	—	"
Kirkintilloch (Burgh), ...	*125 E	Sweet Milk, ...	3·02	7·98	Not Genuine.
"	*127 E	"	3·46	8·72	Genuine.
"	*129 E	"	3·32	8·74	"
"	*130 E	"	3·62	9·12	"
"	85 E	Certified Milk, ...	3·63	8·63	"
"	84 E	Pasteurised Milk, ...	3·84	8·95	"
"	14 E	Borax, ...	—	—	"
"	12 E	Butter (Fresh), ...	—	—	Not Genuine.
"	9 E	Butter (Empire), ...	—	—	Genuine.
"	13 E	Camphorated Oil, ...	—	—	"
"	7 E	Coffee, ...	—	—	"
"	10 E	Cream (Rich Double), ...	52·10	4·57	"
"	19 E	Cream Sandwich, ...	—	—	"
"	17 E	Dripping, ...	—	—	"
"	8 E	Fruit Salad (Dried), ...	—	—	"
"	18 E	Ground Rice, ...	—	—	"
"	16 E	Liquorice All Sorts, ...	—	—	"
"	11 E	Margarine, ...	—	—	"
"	*74 E	Mince, ...	—	—	"
"	*126 E	"	—	—	Not Genuine.
"	*128 E	"	—	—	Genuine.
"	*131 E	Sausage (Link), ...	—	—	"
"	15 E	Tea ...	—	—	"
Kirkintilloch, Milngavie, ...	36 E	Sweet Milk, ...	3·29	8·57	"
"	23 E	"	3·41	8·85	"
"	24 E	"	2·14	8·70	Not Genuine.
"	30 E	"	3·36	8·82	Genuine.
"	113 E	"	2·57	8·75	Not Genuine.
"	114 E	"	3·80	8·82	Genuine.
"	116 E	"	4·22	8·58	"
"	117 E	"	3·05	8·81	"
"	*123 E	"	3·27	8·73	"
"	81 E	Certified Milk, ...	3·54	8·63	"
"	80 E	Grade "A" (T.T.) Milk, ...	3·91	9·01	"
"	*90 E	Butter, ...	—	—	"
"	1 E	Crystallised Fruit, ...	—	—	"
"	2 E	Dried Fruit, ...	—	—	"
"	3 E	"	—	—	"
"	*87 E	Mince, ...	—	—	"
"	*88 E	"	—	—	Not Genuine.
"	*89 E	"	—	—	Genuine.
"	118 E	"	—	—	Not Genuine.
"	119 E	"	—	—	Genuine.
"	120 E	"	—	—	"
"	121 E	"	—	—	"
"	122 E	"	—	—	"

* Official Samples.

SHOPS ACT, 1912.
TABLE XXX.—SUMMARY OF BUSINESSES WITHIN PARISHES IN THE EASTERN AREA.

Parish.	Bakers.	Butchers.	Chemists.	Cycle and Motor Agents.	Confections, Refreshments, Tobaccos.	Dairies.	Drapers and Clothiers.	Fishmongers.	Fish and Chip Shops.	Grocers.	General Stores.	Hairdressers.	Licensed.	Newsagents.	Shoemakers.	Plumbers.	Fruiters.	Saddlers.	Ironmongers.	Total.
Cumbernauld,	4	3	...	1	22	...	4	...	3	6	5	2	3	3	1	...	4	1	2	64
Kirkintilloch,...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
E. Kilpatrick,...	2	6	1	...	27	1	5	2	...	10	...	2	...	3	1	1	3	...	3	67
W. Kilpatrick,	3	5	3	2	31	2	4	...	4	13	4	1	13	6	5	1	7	...	2	106
TOTALS, ...	9	14	4	3	92	3	13	2	7	31	10	5	17	12	7	2	14	1	7	253

From the foregoing it will be seen that thirteen samples are returned as "not genuine." Where they were "tests" an official sample was taken and, if found to be adulterated, immediately dealt with according to the nature of the case.

A pleasing feature is the excellent quality of the milk sampled as shown from the analyses.

SHOPS.

Under the Shops Act, 1912, and Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, visits were made to premises at intervals during the year, and no serious departure from the requirements of the Acts was found to exist.

Following the housing developments in certain districts additional shops are introduced, adding to the number to be surveyed. Table XXX contains a record of the shops situated within the area.

INSPECTIONS.

Buildings (new),	...	...	...	...	4,700
Buildings (altered, &c.),	...	...	...	...	173
Burials,...	...	...	...	...	9
Complaints,	...	...	...	...	38
Dairies,...	...	...	...	...	152
Factory and Workshops,	...	...	...	...	146
Housing (Insanitary Areas),	...	...	...	...	4,147
Housing (Rural Workers),	...	...	...	...	124
Investigation of Infectious Disease,...	...	...	...	...	556
Nuisances,	...	...	...	...	4,680
Shops, ...	...	...	...	...	208
Slaughterhouses,	...	...	...	...	208
Special Drainage Districts,	...	...	...	...	1,211
Special Lighting Districts,	...	...	...	...	15,922
Special Scavenging Districts,	...	...	...	...	10,377
Other Matters,	...	...	...	...	591
Total,					43,242

I am,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN D. M'KENDRICK.



REPORT BY COUNTY VETERINARY INSPECTOR.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,
DUMBARTON, *11th May, 1934.*

TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR
SCOTLAND AND THE COUNTY COUNCIL
OF THE COUNTY OF DUNBARTON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to submit the following Report for the year ended 31st December, 1933, as required by Section 4 (5) of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914. A Report of the Public Health work carried out in the Burghs of Clydebank and Dumbarton is issued separately to the respective Town Councils.

MILK AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

A REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

No administrative difficulties were encountered during the year in the operation of the Act.

As in previous years the milk supply consigned from this County to the City of Glasgow and other Local Authorities was submitted to intensive sampling and laboratory examination.

During the year the Local Authority of the Burgh of Clydebank notified our Public Health Department that four milk samples taken at intervals from four dairy herds supplying retailers in that Burgh were found to contain tubercle bacilli.

The usual investigations were carried out. In three herds one cow in each was detected with tuberculosis of the udder. Individual and group samples of milk were taken from these dairy herds and submitted for microscopical and biological tests. The results received were all negative. Perhaps it should be noted that no tubercle bacilli were found in milk samples (two microscopical and one biological) taken from one of the animals removed for "tuberculosis of the udder." When this animal was slaughtered decided lesions of tuberculosis were found in the udder. This was in all probability a case where excretion of tubercle bacilli in the milk took place intermittently. The fourth dairy herd was examined on several occasions and no diseased animals were detected. The milk samples submitted for detection of tubercle bacilli were all reported to be negative.

The results of my investigations were communicated to the Medical Officer of Health.

A clinical examination of three dairy herds for the detection of tuberculous animals was carried out at the request of the Medical Officer of Health, who was investigating a case of acute abdominal tuberculosis in a child. No diseased or suspected animals were detected.

SECTION 1.

CONDITION AND CLEANLINESS OF CATTLE.

The condition and cleanliness of the majority of dairy cattle in the County have now attained a very satisfactory standard. There are a few cowsheds which do not conform to the existing Bye-laws but these in time will be brought up to the required standard.

(a) NATURE OF FODDER AND DIET AS AFFECTING QUALITY OF MILK.

Advice on quantity and quality of feeding rations was given to several producers who had been notified by the

Local Authority of a deficiency of butter fat in their milk supply.

One complaint in respect of an objectionable smell from milk which was being retailed in the Burgh of Clydebank was investigated and the cause attributed to acetonaemia in one cow. The animal was removed from the milking herd and no further report was received.

One case of cow pox was dealt with during the year. When the outbreak was discovered, three milkers and eight cows were found to be affected. For a short period the milk from four cows was ordered to be destroyed.

(b) NUMBER OF DISEASED COWS FOUND—(SPECIFYING
DISEASE—EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS).

The number of animals detected with abnormal udder conditions in the course of four inspections, excluding tuberculosis, was as follows, viz. :—

Abnormal Conditions of the Udder.	Parishes.												Totals.
	Arrochar.	Bonhill.	Cardross.	Dunbarton.	Kilmarnock.	Luss.	Rosneath.	Rhu.	West Kilpatrick.	East Kilpatrick.	Cumbernauld.	Kirkintilloch.	
Atrophy ...	1	96	98	28	171	26	49	40	78	181	192	140	1100
Mammitis ...	...	9	14	8	14	2	9	7	15	29	30	17	154
Induration ... (non-tubercular)	...	17	10	4	28	1	11	6	6	17	12	10	122
Eruptions on Teats ...	1	14	8	...	...	...	1	1	...	4	2	4	35
Total number of cows affected...													1411

(c) DISPOSAL OF MILK FROM DISEASED COWS.

Producers are now fully conversant with the regulations regarding the disposal of milk from diseased cows and on no occasion was it found that such milk was used for human

consumption. The majority of producers now destroy this milk. The old practice of feeding it to calves has considerably diminished.

During routine inspections ninety-one milk samples were submitted for microscopical and biological examinations. The presence of tubercle bacilli was found in five samples, streptococci, staphylococci, and other organisms were detected in twenty-three, and sixty-three samples were found negative.

SECTION 2.

INSPECTION OF CATTLE.

	Average Number of Cows.	Number of Cows Inspected.	Annual Frequency of Inspections.	Number of Dairies.
(a) Registered Dairies,	8738	8738	4	232
(b) Exempted Premises,	283	283	2	57

SECTION 3.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS.

[Notes on any steps taken to secure tubercle-free milk supply and also any difficulties militating against the successful marketing of Certified or Grade A (T.T.) Milk.]

During dairy inspections the question of possessing tuberculin tested herds was freely discussed and the number of producers who commenced to interest themselves in clearing their herds was very satisfactory.

The greatest disadvantage which militates against the successful marketing of Certified and Grade A (T.T.) Milk in this County is the limited purchasing powers of the majority of householders owing to the continued depression of trade.

(a) NUMBER OF COWS FOUND TUBERCULOUS ON CLINICAL
EXAMINATIONS OF HERDS.

During the year one hundred and seven animals were dealt with under the Tuberculosis Orders of 1925 and 1931. Of these, thirty-seven were detected during routine clinical examination of dairy herds. The class of animal dealt with was as follows, viz. :—

Number of Premises on which Disease was Confirmed.	Number of Bovine Animals Examined on Premises, and Class of Animal.	Classification of Disease.			Totals.
		Tuberculosis of the Udder.	Tuberculous Emaciation.	Otherwise affected with Tuberculosis	
102	Cows in Milk, 2,181	14	8	31	53
	Other Cows, 1,204	1	15	36	52
	Bovine Animals, 137	...	...	2	2
102	3,522	15	23	69	107

(b) NUMBER OF COWS FOUND TUBERCULOUS AFTER
TUBERCULIN TEST.

The tuberculin test was applied to 956 animals in accordance with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Order (Scotland), 1930, and seven animals were found to react positively.

(c) TOTAL NUMBER OF COWS TO WHICH THE TUBERCULIN
TEST WAS APPLIED UNDER SECTION 22 OF THE MILK
AND DAIRIES (SCOTLAND) ACT, 1914.

The tuberculin test was supplied to three animals under Section 22 of the Act. Two animals reacted positively and one negatively.

(d) NUMBER OF DAIRIES HOLDING GRADED MILK LICENCES
IN RESPECT OF TUBERCLE-FREE HERDS.

Name.	Address.	Average No. of Herd.	Estimated No. of Gallons Produced Per Annum.
<u>CERTIFIED.</u>			
James Pirie,	Laighpark Farm, Milngavie,	60	45,000
Robert Howie,	Drumfork Farm, Helensburgh,	30	30,000
William Young,	Dalmoak Farm, Dumbarton,	25	22,500
<u>GRADE A "T.T."</u>			
Andrew Russell,	Summerston Farm, Maryhill,	42	37,200
William Watt,	Camis Eskan Farm, Helensburgh,	33	25,080
Corporation of the City of Glasgow,	Woodilee Mental Hospital Farm, Lenzie,	200	104,000
<u>IN PROCESS OF ACCREDITATION.</u>			
Robert Richmond,	West Millichen Farm, Summerston,	16	12,000
A. Y. Allan,	Aitkenbar Farm, Dumbarton,	27	24,300
Wm. Steven,	Woodend Farm, Helensburgh,	20	14,600
Robert Watt,	Milligs Farm, Helensburgh,	30	24,000
John M. Wilson,	Garshake Farm, Dumbarton,	33	26,400
Wm. Calderwood,	Clachan Farm, Rosneath,	30	25,500
Mrs. E. Hamilton,	Knockderry Farm, Cove,	32	22,400
Thomas Caldwell,	Monaebrook Farm, Helensburgh.	28	19,600

SECTION 4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) LIST OF DAIRIES HOLDING LICENCES FOR THE PRODUCTION OF GRADE A MILK.

There are no producers in this County holding licences for the production of Grade A Milk.

(b) NOTES OF ANY SAMPLES TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION IN TERMS OF SECTION 21 OF THE ACT OF 1914.

No samples were taken under the above Section of the Act during the year.

(c) A STATEMENT OF THE EXTENT TO WHICH SECTIONS 13 AND 14 OF THE ACT ARE BEING COMPLIED WITH.

With the exception of one case of cowpox, Sections 13 and 14 of the Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Act, 1914, were strictly observed. When investigation was made in respect of the outbreak of cowpox it was decided that the circumstances did not justify a prosecution.

WORK DONE UNDER THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) ORDER (SCOTLAND), 1930.

A list of the dairy herds licensed by the Local Authority under the above Order will be found on page 166. The number of licences issued for the production of Graded Milk up to 31st December, 1933, was three Certified and three Grade A (T.T.). These herds were examined on four occasions, and with the exception of one herd all were tested twice during the year, although five herds instead of one are eligible for the yearly test. An annual test is not advised unless under exceptional circumstances. The test was applied to nine hundred and fifty-six animals, of which nine hundred and forty-nine successfully passed the test. The number of positive or doubtful reactors to the test was seven. The reactors were all in one herd, four being found during the

first half-yearly test and three on the second test. It is anticipated that the number of reactors in this herd will gradually diminish as the herd is now becoming self-supporting.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Throughout the year periodic inspections were made at Dumbarton and Helensburgh Public Abattoirs and all private slaughter-houses in the County.

Plans were passed by the Local Authority on 5th June, 1933, for the erection of a private slaughter-house at Jamestown despite my expressed disapproval. I considered there was no necessity for such premises when Dumbarton Public Abattoir was only a distance of three miles from the butcher's premises. To add to the existing number of private slaughter-houses, when a public abattoir controlled by a qualified resident Meat Inspector is at the disposal of all butchers in the district, is outwith my comprehension.

During the past few years Public Health Authorities have been endeavouring to reduce the number of private slaughter-houses, and my objection to this erection was based solely on this principle.

The slaughter-houses inspected in the County during the year were as follows, viz. :—

1. Vale of Leven Co-operative Society, Limited, Bank Street, Alexandria.
2. Mrs. Helen Duncan, Overtoun Road, Alexandria.
3. James S. Gray, Euston Place, Garelochhead.
4. Burgh Abattoir, Helensburgh.
5. Robert Hamilton, Main Street, Cumbernauld.
6. James M'Laren, Main Street, Cumbernauld.
7. Corporation of the City of Glasgow, Woodilee Mental Hospital Farm, Lenzie.

I have the honour to be,

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Your obedient Servant,

JAMES M'DOUGALL, M.R.C.V.S.,
County Veterinary Inspector.

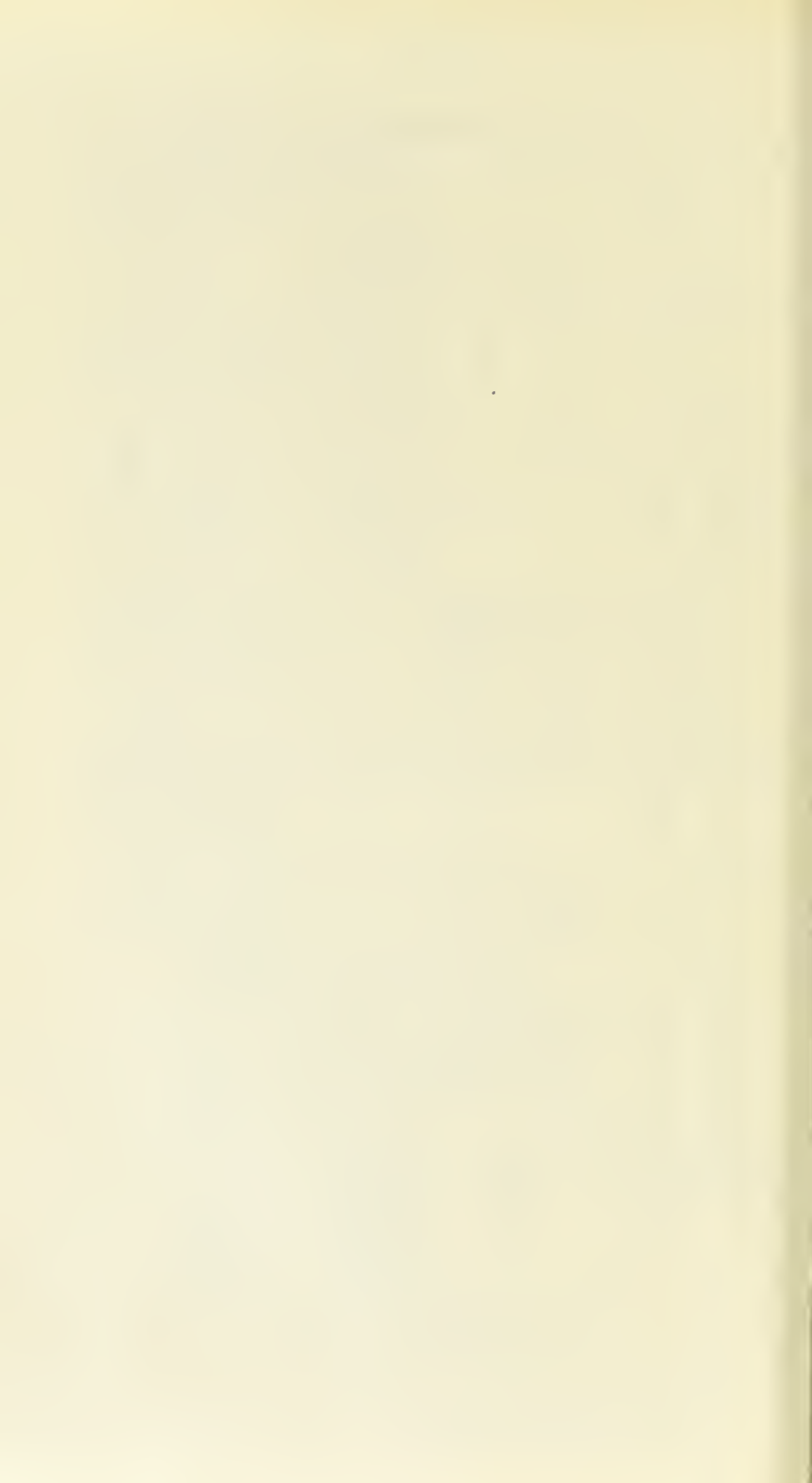
Tuberculosis Order of 1925, and Tuberculosis (Amendment) Order of 1931.

STATEMENT showing the Number of Animals dealt with under the above Orders during the year ended 31st December, 1932.

Class of Animal.	Number of Bovine Animals Examined on Premises.	Classification of Disease.			Conclusions from Post-Mortem Examinations.			Compensation Paid to Owner.					
		Tuberculosis of the Udder.	Tuberculosis Emaciation.	Chronic Cough, &c.	Tuberculosis of the Udder.	Tuberculosis Emaciation.	Tuberculosis with Chronic Cough	Three-Fourths or 30/-		One-Fourth or 30/-		Total.	
								No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
Cows in Milk,...	2,181	14	8	31	14	8	31	25	£129 15 0	28	£48 0 0	53	£177 15 0
Other Cows and Heifers, ...	1,204	1	15	36	1	15	36	21	82 10 0	31	46 10 0	52	129 0 0
Other Bovine Animals, ...	137	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	6 0 0	1	1 10 0	2	7 10 0
Totals, ...	3,522	15	23	69	15	23	69	47	£218 5 0	60	£96 0 0	107	£314 5 0

Market Valuation.	Salvage Received.	Expenses incurred (including travelling expenses).	Cost of Compensation to Local Authority.	Total Cost to Local Authority.		Net Salvage Received.	Expenditure of Local Authority.	Income to Local Authority.
				£	s			
£601 0 0	£191 7 0	£149 19 0	£78 10 0	£120	2 6	£83 0 6	£74 0 6	£36 18 6

JAMES M'DOUGALL, M.R.C.V.S., County Veterinary Inspector.



REPORT BY COUNTY ENGINEER.

SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICTS.

GARELOCHHEAD SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—During the year the water supply was maintained in a fairly satisfactory condition. The absence of filters accentuated the difficulty of dealing with this water which is from a peaty catchment area, and complaints were received regarding discoloration. These complaints received careful consideration, and were generally dealt with by scouring the mains.

Numerous minor repairs and improvements were carried out, and the wastage was kept under close observation, as during the summer the quantity of water in store was considerably reduced. To keep a definite record of the consumpt, the District Council considered the installation of a bulk meter, but the matter has been postponed meantime.

Further consideration was also given to the question of Special Charges, and the District Council have now agreed to accept undertakings from consumers where no water is used for special purposes such as motor cars. It remains to be seen if this arrangement will be successful.

RHU SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The usual routine of maintenance work was carried out throughout the year. New Gauge Boards were placed in position at the reservoirs and the leakage at the bye-pass was repaired. Further consideration was also given to the leakage at the filter-house. The quantity of water lost in this way is not considerable, but it is thought that the building is being undermined, and it is intended to take in estimates for the reconstruction of the filter beds. The question of a bulk meter was also under consideration, but the matter has meantime been postponed.

The available supply during the summer months was considerably below the average, due to the dry weather, and special inspections were made to keep the wastage, indicated by the waste-detecting meter, as low as possible. The wastage in this district is fairly large, due partially to the relatively high pressure on certain sections.

Similar arrangements to those at Garelochhead were made concerning the Special Charges.

CARDROSS SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The usual difficulties in connection with this water supply were experienced during the summer, and the position has been made worse by the steady building development which is taking place in the village. The quality of the water was complained of several times during the year. These complaints are directly associated with the supply which is taken from Kilmahew Burn, a source of supply which required to be utilised again this year.

During the year the question of a store received consideration, and it is hoped to obtain a convenient site for this purpose.

Numerous repairs and improvements were carried out, and the supplies to the farms of Cairniedrouth and High Auchensail are now registered by meter in each case. The waste-detecting meter shows that the wastage is not unreasonable considering the extent of the pipe lines, and no effort was spared to eliminate wastage.

In March negotiations were commenced in connection with the water supply for a building development of two hundred houses by Mr. James Begley at Camis Eskan. It was finally agreed to deal with the area as an extension of the Special District, and also to provide the water mains for the first development at an estimated cost of £500. The work is being undertaken by Messrs. P. & F. M'Callion, Dumbarton.

It should be noted that the supply is to be obtained from Helensburgh Town Council at a cost of 6d. per 1,000 gallons, as there is no other public supply for this part of the Landward Area.

The question of obtaining a water supply from Dumbarton was again under consideration, and the matter was still outstanding at the end of the year, so that the Special District had to rely on its own supply during the summer. In October the position became serious, as the water in store had practically become exhausted, and arrangements were made to maintain an emergency supply from Alexandria by means of barrels. Fortunately, although the barrels had been placed in position, it was unnecessary to use them. During this period various parts of the neighbourhood were inspected with a view to increasing the supply, but no other satisfactory source was found. The water at Shear's Well was analysed and found to be unsuitable for a public supply.

RENTON SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT. — While the supply for this Special District proved to be sufficient during the dry summer, the quantity of water in store was considerably reduced, and the Water Superintendent gave special attention to the question of wastage, with the result that the "night line" is now at its lowest since the waste-detecting meters were installed. The number of leakages inspected and repaired during the year amounted to 433. Connections were given to the local quoiting club and a new bowling club. The condition of Carman Road, which is the access road to the reservoir and filters, was also under consideration, and eventually the District Council agreed to make a contribution of 30 per cent. of the cost of the necessary repairs, which were estimated at £98 6s. 1d. A supply by meter was also given to the Pumping Station in connection with the Main Drainage Scheme. This supply involved a considerable extension of the water main at the south end of the Special District. The work was carried out by Mr. J. J. Lyle, Cardross, and was supervised by the Water Superintendent.

During the year Mr. J. M. Hogg, Glasgow, was appointed Inspector under the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Act, 1930, and his report on Carman Reservoir outlined several improvements which he considered necessary. The report is at present under consideration by the District Council.

The leakage at the reservoir was again kept under close observation, and a report on this question will shortly be issued. The quantity of water lost in this way may be taken at approximately 100,000 gallons per day, and this matter will require to be dealt with at an early date.

VALE OF LEVEN SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The water supply in this Special District continues to be satisfactory, and Loch Finlas had an ample reserve of water in store during the summer months. The rapid gravity filters were operated in an efficient manner during the year, but certain additional works were necessary to the old sand filters which are now clear water tanks, and these alterations involved an expenditure of £3,500.

In addition to the usual maintenance work, the undernoted new pipe lines were laid during the year. The pipe at Dilchipp Works was scraped at an estimated cost of £40, which was borne by the United Turkey Red Company, Ltd.

New Water Mains.						Estimated Cost.	
New Road, Balloch,	...	...	...	...	...	£90	
Admiralty Housing Scheme,	...	...	...	...	...	£420	

A water supply was also given to Burnfoot Farm, Arden, upon the usual terms.

The statutory inspection of Loch Finlas under the Reservoirs (Safety Provisions) Act, 1930, was carried out by Mr. J. M. Hogg, Glasgow. His report was very satisfactory, and no improvements were considered necessary.

BOWLING SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—A certain amount of difficulty was experienced in maintaining the supply in this Special District. The trouble was partially due to the exceptionally dry weather and to the extensive

use of water by the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., for testing the new oil tanks at Dunglass. It accordingly became necessary to obtain a supply from Dumbarton Town Council during the periods 1st May to 11th October, 8th November to 19th November, and 25th December to 5th January, the cost amounting to £158 11s. 1d.

During the year further consideration was given to the Agreement between the County Council and the Anglo-American Oil Co., Ltd., and a new Agreement is in course of preparation.

A new main was laid to serve the Housing Scheme at Milton, the estimated cost of the work being £90. The work was carried out by Messrs. P. & F. M'Callion, Dumbarton.

The question of wastage was kept under close observation throughout the year, and the Water Superintendent has been successful in keeping the "night line" at a low level.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL WATER SUPPLY DISTRICT.—The water supply for this Special District was satisfactory throughout the year. The question of a new meter-house at Oxcang was under consideration, but the matter has been postponed.

A number of minor repairs were carried out, including the provision of a reflux valve on the meter at Wester Gartshore, which registers the supply to the Bedcow Farms.

As the supply is received from Kirkintilloch Town Council and is registered by meter, the usual careful observations were kept on the amount used within the Special District.

SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICTS.

RHU SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The sewers in this district were maintained in a satisfactory condition throughout the year. Due to storm action, the sewer in the Rhu Point Road was exposed, but no damage was caused to the sewer and the necessary repairs were undertaken immediately.

A scheme, the estimated cost of which was £1,050, to deal with the existing individual drains discharging to the Gareloch, was submitted to the Special Districts Committee. It was eventually decided to take no action in the matter meantime. Authority was, however, given to repair the house drains when necessary, and an extension has been added to the drain from Aldonaig.

Complaints were received of offensive smells from manholes during the summer months, and it is hoped to effect some improvement at an early date.

VALE OF LEVEN AND RENTON SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The work of the Main Drainage Scheme made satisfactory progress during the year. Contracts Nos. 1, 2, and 3 have been referred to in previous reports, and it has now been possible to enumerate the remaining sections of the work as shown in the undernoted table. At the end of the year most of these contracts had been issued and the work started, or the drawings and schedules were in preparation:—

Contract.	Contractor.
No. 4. From Dalquhurn Lane to Pumping Station, ...	F. J. C. Lilley, Govan.
No. 5. Sub-Structure, ...	In preparation. (Finally let to F. J. C. Lilley, Govan).
No. 5A. Super-Structure and Workmen's Houses, ...	In preparation. (Finally let to Wm. Graham & Son, Renton).
No. 5B. Water Main, ...	James J. Lyle, Cardross.
No. 5c. Outfall Sewer, ...	In preparation. (Finally let to John Freebairn, Glasgow).
No. 5D. Sub-Station for Transformer and Control Gear,	Included in Contract No. 5A.
No. 6. Machinery Contract, ...	Drysdale & Co., Ltd., Yoker.
No. 6A. Fine Screens, ...	Ames Crosta Mills & Co., Ltd., Heywood.
No. 6B. Grab Machinery and Rough Screens, ...	Babcox & Wilcox, Ltd., Glasgow.
No. 6c. Main Switch Board and Cables, ...	In preparation. (Finally let to Edmiston, Brown, & Co., Glasgow).

No. 7.	West and East Bank Inter- cepting Sewers, ...	...	In preparation. (Finally let to John Paterson & Son, Ltd., Glasgow).
No. 7A.	Syphon No. 3, ...	...	Sir Robert M'Alpine & Sons, Clydebank.
No. 7B.	Syphons Nos. 1 and 2, ...	...	In preparation. (Finally let to Sir Robert M'Alpine & Sons, Clydebank).

The negotiations for the ground for the new site of the Pumping Station were successfully completed, and entry to the ground was obtained on 1st June. Unfortunately, it was not possible to complete the work by the end of the year, as laid down by the Unemployment Grants Committee, and a further extension of time was granted until 31st August, 1934. Probably the most difficult section of the work attempted during the year was the construction of an inverted syphon across the River Leven at Leven Street Recreation Ground. This contract had almost been completed when severe flooding, due to heavy rain, took place and the work had to be temporarily abandoned. It was still unfinished at the end of the year. Good progress was, however, made with the remainder of the work, and every endeavour is being made to complete the works within the stipulated time.

During the year the usual routine work was carried out in connection with the cleaning of manholes and a number of repairs were undertaken. Complaints were received regarding offensive smells from manholes during the summer, and particular difficulty was experienced in this respect at India Street. The trouble was eventually found to be due to the spent liquor from the Gas Works, and the Gas Company have now made other arrangements to deal with the liquor.

It is proposed to extend the sewer in Scott Street, Bonhill, at an estimated cost of £30, to remove a terminal manhole to a more suitable position, and the work will be carried out at an early date. The drainage facilities for the new housing scheme at the Admiralty property was also under consideration, and the first contract for the drainage work, which is estimated to cost £1,150, was let to Messrs. Baird Bros., Ltd.,

Port-Glasgow. A proposal for a new sewer, estimated to cost £240, in Balloch Loan to deal with further drainage requirements at Dunbritton Garage was also considered, and the contract was scheduled, but, as the new buildings were not erected, the drainage scheme has been postponed.

OLD KILPATRICK SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—During the year the condition of the sewers remained satisfactory and a number of improvements were carried out. A store was built at the sewage works at Freeland's Place by Mr. G. K. Davie at a cost of £37 18s. 10d., and will prove very useful in connection with the work of the district.

Further consideration was given to the question of the improvement of the outfall sewer near Donald's Quay Light. The approval of the Clyde Navigation Trustees has been obtained, and it is hoped to issue schedules soon for the necessary improvements at an estimated cost of £200.

The question of the drainage of the houses in Old Dalnottar Road being connected to the recently-constructed sewer also received consideration, but no action is to be taken in the matter meantime. An application from the Admiralty for a connection to the sewer in the same road received approval.

In March the Drainage Officer, Mr. Hector Kennedy, died, and Mr. William M'Lean, 9 Glenend, Old Kilpatrick, was appointed to fill the vacancy.

DUNTOCHER SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—In this district the sewers continued in satisfactory condition throughout the year.

To deal with probable building development at Faifty, an extension was made to the boundaries of the Special District on both sides of Cochno Road northwards to the filters belonging to the Clydebank and District Water Trust, and this arrangement brings the sewer referred to in last year's Report within the boundaries.

Sewers were constructed to deal with the housing schemes at Duntiglennan and Auchinleck by Messrs. P. & F. M'Callion. The estimated costs of the works are respectively £250 and £350.

A connection to deal with the drainage of Auchinleck Farm, which is outwith the Special District, was approved of upon terms.

Still further consideration was given to the proposed connecting sewer to be constructed under the Glasgow Corporation Agreement, but work has not yet been put in hand.

BEARSDEN SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—The intensive building development in this area referred to in last year's Report was continued during the present year. The present practice appears to be that building contractors acquire areas of ground such as small estates and farms, and thereafter commence to develop the land at a steady rate until the site has been completely utilised. This method of development has involved a considerable amount of work and capital expenditure in respect of drainage facilities, and the following schemes have been carried out or are in contemplation :—

Contract.		Contractor.	Estimated Cost.
Station Road Overflow,	...	Mr. F. J. C. Lilley,	... £270
Mill Road, Yoker,	...	Mr. G. K. Davie,	... 94
Canniesburn, North,	...	Mr. Robert Anderson,	... 400
Canniesburn, Shops,	...	Do.	... 75
Canniesburn, North (2nd Development),	...	Mr. John Freebairn,	... 410
South Killermont,	...	Do.	... 2,990
Third Avenue,	...	Not Scheduled,	... 450
Westbourne Drive,	...	Mr. Robert Anderson,	... 140
Iain Road,	...	Do.	... 340
Kessington Drive,	...	Messrs. P. & F. M'Callion,	330
Glenburn Road, West,	...	Mr. John Freebairn,	... 270
North Killermont,	...	Mr. Robert Anderson,	... 1,500
Hillfoot Shops,	...	Messrs. Baird Bros., Ltd.,	330
North Kessington,	...	Messrs. P. & F. M'Callion,	475
Garscadden Shops,	...	Do.	50
Great Western Road,	...	Mr. John Freebairn,	... 80

The work involved in the development of Kilmardinny Estate continues to make progress, and the drainage facilities are being dealt with by means of sectional contracts. The proposed development referred to in last year's Report on Garscube Estate received further consideration, and it is anticipated that an early start will be made with this work. Another development at Hillfoot Estate was also under consideration. An extension was made to the sewer in Henderland Road to deal with additional houses, and a short length of sewer was constructed in private ground fronting Milngavie Road for drainage facilities at Chapelton Garage.

During the year a surface water drain was laid by Mr. G. K. Davie, Duntocher, at an estimated cost of £900, to deal with the periodic flooding at Whitehurst Housing Scheme, and this pipe has proved satisfactory in wet weather.

Many repairs were carried out to manholes, flushing tanks, and sewers throughout the year. The march burn between Garscadden and Garscube Estates was cleaned at a cost of £40, the contribution by the Special District being £10. Improvements were also made which involved a short length of sewer at the Triangle, whereby the burn at Canniesburn Toll has been relieved of any septic tank effluents.

In connection with the various contracts a number of claims, chiefly for surface damages, were dealt with and satisfactorily adjusted.

The construction of the connecting sewer under the Glasgow Corporation Agreement has not yet been commenced. Objections regarding the proposed method of crossing Yoker Burn require to be adjusted and the Corporation have taken bores, the result of which may cause an alteration in the line of the sewer. It is understood that construction will be commenced at an early date.

CONDORRAT SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT. The estimated cost of the work referred to in last year's Report relating to the Housing Scheme on the Airdrie Road was £290. The

work of the sewers has been carried out by Mr. Robert Anderson, but improvements are necessary at the Sewage Works if the quality of the effluent is to be maintained, and this matter is under consideration. It is intended to centralise the sewage treatment at the main works, and thus obviate the use of the small filter near Condorrat Farm, but, as pumping will be necessary, this scheme will be dependent upon an electrical supply being available.

During the year the usual maintenance works were carried out, but at the end of the year the condition of the Dalshannon Goat, the burn into which the effluent discharges, was not satisfactory, and this question will require to be dealt with at an early date.

CUMBERNAULD SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—Consideration was given to the formation of a new sludge drying bed at the Sewage Works to obtain a cleaner effluent therefrom into the Red Burn, and the work is to be carried out at an early date.

The sewers within the district continued to give satisfaction during this year.

DULLATUR SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—It was found necessary to construct a new double manhole at the corner of Victoria Terrace and Prospect Road to deal with surface water at the storm overflow. This work was carried out by Messrs. J. Carroll & Sons, Cumbernauld, at an estimated cost of £30.

Due to the unsatisfactory condition of the fencing around the Sewage Disposal Works, a new type of concrete post fence, manufactured by Messrs. John Riddell & Co., Glasgow, was erected at an estimated cost of £45.

Several minor repairs were also carried out within the district during the year.

WATERSIDE SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—A serious chokeage took place on the sewer within the above Special District at Hamburg, near the housing scheme, and repairs were carried out. It was, however, found necessary to construct two new manholes, the estimated cost of which was £25. One of these manholes has now been constructed.

CROY SPECIAL DRAINAGE DISTRICT.—Owing to the further development which was to take place in this district by the erection of a housing scheme, it was decided to extend the Special District. It was also necessary to make provision at the Sewage Works and to provide new sewers, which work was estimated at £1,525. The work had not been commenced at the end of the year.

An application was received from the Croy Miners' Welfare Institute for a connection to the sewer, and this was granted on payment of the drainage assessment. A further application was also received from the Scottish Co-operative Society, Ltd., for a connection to a new shop, and was granted upon similar terms. Both these subjects are outwith the Special District.

PRIVATE STREETS AND FOOTWAYS.

The execution of works under Section 39 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, involving the repair of a private street, which is not intended to be added to the list of highways, did not arise during the year.

In the Sanitary Inspectors' Reports will be found a record of the private streets which have been added to the list of highways or are under consideration for this purpose.

CINEMATOGRAPH ACT, 1909.

Licences which were held in respect of the undernoted premises were renewed during the year:—

1. Strand Cinema, Bank Street, Alexandria.
2. Vale of Leven Public Hall, Alexandria.
3. Renton Public Hall, Renton.
4. Woodilee Mental Hospital, Lenzie.
5. Werdna Picture House, Cumbernauld.
6. Twechar Institute, Twechar.

The customary inspections were made throughout the year, and no cause was found for complaint with the arrangements at any of the premises. The licensees were impressed with the necessity of keeping the exits in good working order, and, where practicable, the emergency doors are opened at the end of each performance.

FIRE BRIGADES.

The numbers of fires attended by the Fire Brigades are as shown in the following table:—

Burgh Fire Brigades—

Helensburgh,	...	...	...	...	8	
Dumbarton,...	...	...	...	...	5	
Clydebank, ...	...	...	...	...	3	
Glasgow, ...	...	...	...	...	—	16

County Auxiliary Fire Brigades—

Garelochhead,	...	...	...	...	2	
Rhu, ...	...	...	...	...	1	
Renton, ...	...	...	...	...	4	7

The arrangements regarding fire-extinguishing services within the County continue to be satisfactory. During the year the question of a County Fire Brigade was raised, and the matter is now under consideration. A request was also made to Clydebank Town Council for a reduction in the retaining fee of £150 per annum paid to them. No agreement had been reached at the end of the year.

Mr. William Johnston, Firemaster of the Renton Auxiliary Fire Brigade, tendered his resignation, and the Water Superintendent of this district, Mr. William Buchanan, was appointed in his stead. To facilitate the work, a telephone has been installed in the Water Superintendent's house, the cost of which is borne equally between the Public Health Landward Sub-Committee and the District Council. A new store for the Auxiliary Brigade at Garelochhead also received consideration.

Inspections were made throughout the year of the fire hydrants in the various areas, and these were kept in a state of good repair. Whenever possible, steps have been taken to replace the hydrants of an old pattern, and the spindle type hydrant is generally being adopted. Due to the extensive building development, particularly in the Bearsden area, a large number of new hydrants have been installed.

REGIONAL PLANNING AND TOWN PLANNING.

During the year the proposals in connection with the Clyde Valley Regional Scheme, so far as relates to the County area, received the approval of the County Council. These proposals will, therefore, be incorporated in such Town Planning Schemes as the County Council may submit to the Department of Health.

A report was submitted to the County Council on the question of Town Planning in the County area under the Town and Country Planning (Scotland) Act, 1932. This report outlined four schemes for the whole of the County area, and has been generally approved of by the County Council. It is not possible, however, to commence the work on all these schemes at once, and for this reason it has been decided meantime to proceed with two schemes, viz.:—(a) Loch Lomond Planning Scheme; and (b) Vale of Leven Planning Scheme. Resolutions in respect of these schemes have now been adopted by the County Council, and the work of interviewing and negotiating with proprietors and others interested in the scheme was in progress at the end of the year.

In addition, a considerable amount of work has been carried through in connection with the preservation of trees in those areas where intensive building operations are in progress. This is a difficult question, but a reasonable amount of success has attended the efforts of the Committee in this direction. It is hoped that the full County area will be subject to Town Planning Regulations within a reasonable time.

WATER SUPPLY.

Further consideration was given to the question of a scheme for the Landward area of the County. During the summer the inhabitants of the villages of Clynder and Gartocharn, which are not Special Water Supply Districts, suffered severely from the effects of the drought, and in other areas special precautions had to be taken to conserve the supply.

It is obvious that, unless some scheme receives approval at an early date, and is carried out with reasonable expedition, the supply in certain areas will definitely fail. The practical solution is the formation of a Water Board for the County. It would appear that the inclusion of the burghs in such a Board is meantime not possible, but the nucleus might be formed to deal with the Landward area by means of a central Committee.

DRAINAGE.

A number of questions relating to drainage matters outwith Special Drainage Districts received consideration during the year, but there was no question which needs special comment. In a certain number of populous centres the drainage arrangements are private, and this system is not commendable, especially where development is taking place. Generally, however, the arrangements proved satisfactory, but the possibility of forming these villages into Special Drainage Districts is being kept under consideration.

